

THE North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 85.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1868.

PRICE, TAELS 12 7/8 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.
10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

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THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

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Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
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REID & Co.,

Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2042 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the Company in China, are pre-
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Risks to Europe, United States, India, the
Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of
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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

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risk, as under:

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CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL,
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Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water
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For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages,
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Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
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Marine Engines, both paddle and screw
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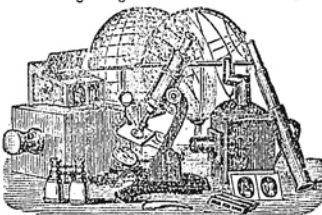
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£6 10s. to £20 each.
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With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s.
6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
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Engravings of above.



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THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE.
Lord Brougham thought so highly of this
Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission
to call it as above. It will distinguish the time
by a church clock five miles and a flag staff
ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will
define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of
Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and
powerful Glass is of the best make and pos-
sesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a
Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each.
For about 25 other varieties ranging in price
up to 81s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the
Animalcule in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a
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Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each.
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G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings
of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle
Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing
upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the
above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to
any part of the world on application.

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and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid
in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)
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* * A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent
to save time.

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"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
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LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.



MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received informa-
tion that fraudulent imitations of this cele-
brated Oil are extensively sold by unprin-
ciple dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all
purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are
especially requested to observe that the
following are the indications of the genuine-
ness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed
metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a
shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE
JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round
each bottle, under pink out-side wrapper,
bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP
(centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by
the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER
OIL.")

NOTICE.—RS. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S
SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colour-
ably imitating his label, or preparing, selling,
or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER
OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost
rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD
will be paid for such information as shall
lead to the detection and conviction of
any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence

received by

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and

AGENTS,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,

77, Strand, London,

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the
following Ammunition, of the best
quality, now in general use throughout
England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central
Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun
Waddings, Cartridge Cases of superior qua-
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Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in
Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

7fe o-a-f 7 August 8th, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's
Church-yard, London. Est-
ablished upwards of 100 years.
Trade Optician to the Queen, the Ad-
miralty, India Office, Trinity
House, and Royal National Life Boat Insti-
tution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Tele-
scopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758),
Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and
Mathematical Instruments of best quality.
Catalogues on application. The public are
cautioned against spurious articles bearing a
forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th, 1868.

January 16th 1868.

16ja-69 1722

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. W. F. LEWIS, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Shanghai, December 3rd, M. C. ADAMS, Esq., Japan, to MARY L., relict of the late Capt. P. B. Armstrong, and third daughter of J. W. Phillips, Esq., Monmouth, England. No cards.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..Nov. 15	Hankow.....Dec. 2
Hongkong....." 22	Nagasaki.....Nov. 30
Pootung....." 27	Yokohama.....Dec. 2
Tientsin.....Dec. 2	Osaka....." 1

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ...Aug. 29 Received via Messelies
Shanghai....." 14 Oct. 6th.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA
HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.—
Per Annum, Twelve Teels;—Six Months, Six
Teels;—Three Months, Four Teels;—all
payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS, 2
maes 5 cand.—FIVE COPIES, of any one issue
One Teel. Subscriptions will be considered
as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be
given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the North-China Herald
commenced at 5 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1868.

Our knowledge of China and of the outlying provinces and tribes which surround its frontiers, is steadily widening; and to the members of the various missions we are indebted for, by far, the greater proportion of the information we are gradually obtaining. A moment's consideration will show us that, for a long time to come, we will be compelled to rely in great measure on missionary sources for our accessions of knowledge. In fact missionaries are, and must remain at least for a considerable period, the only organized body of men whose vocation naturally offers them frequent opportunities of observation of the country and its people, in places out of the ordinary track of excursions by foreigners. Wherever the Chinese language is spoken, there the missionary finds a field for his labours; so that it is competent for him to become a wanderer, and, as a wanderer speaking the language of the people, he has abundant facilities for observation, the amount and extent of which will depend upon his individual facilities. The consequence is, as might have been expected, that from the times of the laborious Jesuit fathers; whose writings appear in Du Halde and the "Mémoires de la Chine," almost all the important additions to our knowledge of China and the Chinese have been derived from missionary sources.

We have been often indebted to the Rev. Mr. Williamson's pen for valuable information, and his Notes on Central and Northern Manchuria place us under further obligations. The watershed of these two provinces is towards the Amoor, and they are entirely separated from southern Manchuria by mountains and elevated tablelands. This fact of the water communication of these two provinces not opening into the Yellow sea through southern Manchuria, virtually removes our views of trading with them into the category of outside countries like Siberia. They scarcely fall within the boundaries of the China with which we come to trade; and our commercial interest in them is comparatively limited. However, it is important to know what these provinces are, their appearance and their capabilities. According to Mr. Williamson, the Chinese are fast displacing the Manchus, and the Peking Government favours the migration by grants of land at nominal prices. The Chinese carry with them their characteristic industry and thrift, and although, in such a vast extent of country, emigration makes little impression, still the tendency of the Chi-

nese to multiply and to cling to the soil is so strong, that population will probably increase more rapidly than one would at first sight expect. The following testimony of Mr. Williamson is singular. "One differential feature strikes you; they [the Chinese] are healthier and stronger than their countrymen in the south, the result not only of the climate, but also of the abundance, variety and cheapness of food." The land of their adoption is extremely rich, with luxuriant vegetation; and the crops are so plentiful as to amply reward the labour of cultivation. Amongst the Chinese settled in Manchuria are to be found many Mohammedans, and they keep themselves entirely apart from the other religionists. They are well disposed towards foreigners, taking pride in claiming a common origin in the West. Their most advantageous means of communication is with the Amoor by the Rivers Soongari, Hurka and Usuri. The first is the most important, and is navigable beyond Kirin, the capital of central Manchuria for junks; although in some places shallows interfere with its navigation. All three are navigable for considerable distances, from their junction with the Amoor; and by means of them, the trade of this thinly populated country is carried on. In looking at the position of Manchuria, so far north into the temperate regions, situated on the same parallels of latitude as France, but with a colder climate and one perhaps more nearly resembling that of the countries on the Baltic, there is every reason to hope for the gradual development of a race superior to the Chinese. With a practically unlimited country of luxuriant vegetation and remarkable fertility, and a bracing climate, there are new conditions of national life for the Chinese. It is highly probable, however, that in the dismemberment of China, which, according to political prophets, is imminent, Russia will step in and take possession of central and northern Manchuria, in order to bring under its sway the entire basin of the Amoor. From Russia these two northern provinces are undoubtedly threatened, and it seems to be their "manifest destiny," sooner or later, to come under its dominion.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 9th October arrived on the 26th ulto., with telegrams to the 30th idem. Later advices to the 15th Nov. have been since received, via Kiachta. The American mail of the 4th Nov. arrived yesterday by the P. & O. Str. *Aden*, the *Costa Rica* has not yet arrived. The French mail of the 17th Oct. is four days overdue.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight—*Hongkong*, from Hamburg; *Onward* and *Abbotsford*, Cardiff; *Virgilia*, New York; *Harrow*, Sydney; *Corypheus*, Newcastle, N.S.W.; *Gabalva* and *Cleta*, Liverpool; *Lady Louisa*, Swan River; *Colonda*, Ascension.

And the following have sailed—*Golden State*, New York; *Zemindar*, London; *Lizzie Allen*, Guam, *Kjebenham*, Boston; and *Ajax* (str.), for Liverpool.

The great events of the week have been the banquets held by our Scotch fellow-residents, in honor of their patron Saint. A report of the proceedings at their dinner, on the 30th Nov. will be found on another page. A new element was introduced into the proceedings in the shape of a complimentary speech to Sir Richard MacDonnell the present Governor of Hongkong, who is making a short stay in Shanghai. The Consul-General for America took the opportunity to pay him a delicate compliment, which, as it is likely that many people do not know the incidents referred to, we may explain Sir Richard MacDonnell was Governor of Nova Scotia at the time of President Lincoln's assassination; and, the Legislature being then in session, he sent an address couched in the friendliest terms towards the American people, re-

commending that some mark of sympathy should be shown in so great a national calamity. The Legislature heartily responded, and that being the first token of sympathy on the occasion from any section of the English nation, or indeed from any foreign people, it created a great impression throughout the United States. The Cosmopolitan Lodge also held high festival on Thursday at the Masonic Hall, also in honor of Saint Andrew. Between forty and fifty guests sat down, under the Presidency of the W. M.

We published last week a rather important judgment by the Mixed Court in the case Wilkinson and Co. v. Sankeo. It will be remembered that the former purchased from the latter sundry bales of "M. M. D." drills. These goods have always been held to contain 40 yards the piece; and the chop has been taken as a sufficient guarantee of the fact. The bales in question turned out to contain only 35 a 39 yards; and the Plaintiffs claimed the consequent loss, from the Defendant. The Court held that, as no warranty was given, the latter was not liable. "A Broker" to-day urges the custom of the trade, and cites authority in support of an opposite view. One thing seems clear. It will be wise to take a warranty in future, if this ruling is to hold good.

Damages have been assessed at Tls. 1,100 in the case "Primrose & Co. v. Deslandes," of which we gave the evidence for the plaintiffs in our last issue; a report of the defendant's case will be found on another page.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night, about 8 p.m. in a dwelling-house situated nearly opposite the Horse Bazaar on the French Concession. The fire brigades were quickly on the spot and the hooks and ladders in strong force. A high wind was blowing at the time and a long pile of buildings was burnt down before the flames could be got under. Fuller details will be found among our "miscellaneous" intelligence.

It is a noteworthy fact that night attacks on solitary individuals have lately become unpleasantly frequent in the settlement. Several have come before the Mixed Court; and several have occurred in which there has been no clue, however faint, to connect the deed with the assailant. In no case has the culprit been brought to punishment. The last case of which we have heard is one in which a gentleman was attacked in passing, late at night, by the Church compound. A man jumped out and aimed a heavy blow which the passer-by was able instinctively to avoid by leaning forward. He drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at, but missed his assailant, who bolted and escaped. The Police have coped so ably with other forms of rowdiness that we doubt not they will eventually discover who are the people guilty of these frequent outrages. The matter is certainly one which claims their pressing attention.

The return of cold weather brings a renewal of complaints about the number of beggars who crowd the streets of the settlement. We quite admit the nuisance, and the necessity for its abatement; but we do protest against the heartless cry for their simple expulsion, as a means to this end. There are two classes of beggars, in China as elsewhere—the professed beggar who "would not be a king;" and the poor wretch who, from sickness or other causes, is obliged to seek a livelihood from charity. The first class deserve little consideration; but the second have a strong claim on our sympathy. They are loathsome enough objects, we admit; but they inspire as much pity as horror. The argument that this is a foreign settlement and ought, therefore, not to be burdened with paupers, might hold good if it were exclusively foreign. But we have admitted a large Chinese population for our own profit, and we must accept the share of pauperism which a large population always carries with it. Our duty as charitable men is to relieve the misery which shocks us, not to thrust it on one side and decline to see it. We trust

that some plan like that which relieved so many poor last year will be revived; but that greater discretion will be exercised in admitting applicants. We hear that the Che-hien is taking the matter up and speaks of providing a home. If the design be well carried out, it will be a fitting object for aid.

We reported in our last issue that the ship *Golden State* had gone ashore at Wusung. We are glad to hear that she came off on Friday morning, with the assistance rendered from the U. S. Flag Ship *Piscataqua*, without having sustained the slightest injury; and proceeded immediately to sea.

We regret to learn the total loss of the British ship *Neptune*, which sailed from hence on the 27th June last, for Newcastle, N.S.W.

Mr. Medhurst and his staff have returned to Shanghai, the Yano-chow difficulty having been at length finally settled. An official notification by H. B. M.'s Consul details the results obtained. Before leaving, the British troops had two grand parades on a large parade ground outside the West Gate, to reach which they had to go through the whole breadth of the city. The reviews were a great success, and caused great wonder among the Chinese—crowds of whom were looking on. They had blank cartridge-firing with sniders, and two Armstrong 12 pound field pieces. Few people in Yangchow, we imagine, are now ignorant of their presence, or of what has been accomplished. The proclamation of which we gave a translation last week has been posted at all the city gates and temples. Mr. Medhurst holds a sum of Tls. 6,000 as guarantee for the punishment of a literate named Ko, who was a ringleader in the late riots, but who is said to have absconded. There is reason to believe, however, that he is actually in Yangchow, and being steadily flocked by the official underlings, who make daily visits to his house and receive daily presents to find him absent. This, we presume, will go on for some two months, at the end of which it will become necessary to produce him, as the Prefect and Hsien are under sentence of dismissal if they do not catch him within that time. His punishment will be banishment for life to the frontier.

The *Rodney* and *Icarus* are lying at CHINKANG waiting for spring tides to enable the former to come down safely. We regret to hear that the *Slaney* stuck her stern in the mud, trying to turn in the Grand Canal, and drew out her stern post. The *Dove* is with her, helping her down.

George Phillips, Mr. T. T. Cooper's (Christian) Chinese Interpreter, has arrived from HANKOW, with the purpose of accompanying Mr. Cooper to India, whither that gentleman intends shortly to proceed, with the intention of trying to cross, from the opposite direction, the route between Assam and Szechuen from which he was turned back by the Chinese.

A correspondent writes us from TRIEN-SIN under date December 1st—"The weather here is still mild and the river free from ice."

From JAPAN, we hear that the Mikado has reached Yedo, and that the northern rebellion is broken up, Aizwa, its chief, having submitted.

Messrs. Dent and Co.'s premises at HONGKONG have been sold at auction, and the following prices realised, aggregating \$148,000.

The lots, with the buildings thereon, were put up separately, beginning with the most eastern wing, next door to Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s building. The first bid was \$10,000, and after only a slight competition it was knocked down to Messrs. Smith Archer and Co., at \$37,000. The western wing on the corner of the Praya and Paddar's Wharf was started at \$55,000 and knocked down at \$61,000, to Messrs. Molechors and Co. The centre building, formerly used as offices, was started at \$20,000, and by slow bids of \$500 finally reached \$30,000, at which figure it was knocked down to Messrs. Rosario and Co. The bidding was confined to only a few parties, who had no doubt fully determined their limits, and accordingly there was little competition.

Editorial Selections.

THE YANGCHOW AFFAIR.

H.B.M.'s Consul officially notifies the close of the Yang-chow negotiations, and the results that have been obtained. The Magistrates who held office at Yang-chow at the date of the outrage have been dismissed; an indemnity of Tls. 1,826 has been paid on account of losses and injuries sustained by the Missionaries; a joint proclamation has been issued by Ma, Tseng and Ting, setting forth that the preaching of religion has been sanctioned by the treaty, and warning the people not to oppose or insult missionaries or foreign travellers; a proclamation has been issued by Li and Ying, the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the riot, setting forth the purport and result of the consequent negotiations, and reiterating the warning conveyed in the former; a third proclamation has been engraved on a stone tablet, at the door of the Mission house, warning people that its occupants are not to be molested; two of the ringleaders of the riot have been sentenced to two months' gaol and lengthened banishment on the frontier; and for the punishment of a third, who has absconded, a substantial guarantee is held of Tls. 6,000; lastly, the Missionary party have been formally invited by the local authorities, to return and reside in the quarters from which they were so rudely expelled. It must be acknowledged that these results are complete and satisfactory in a high degree; and it is an additional subject for congratulation that they have been attained by peaceable negotiation. It was impossible, in the first instance, to pass over an unprovoked outrage on British subjects who were clearly within their treaty right. But it became doubly imperative to exact reparation and apology after the unfortunate withdrawal of the *Rinaldo*, and Tseng-kwo-fan's foolish obstinacy, on the occasion of Mr. Medhurst's first visit. His Excellency's impolitic rejection of the very reasonable terms proposed, at once raised the question to one of national importance. We had in the first place only to demand an act of justice; the refusal to concede this entailed the necessity for exacting it—if only to regain our prestige which had suffered from our first repulse. The real merits of the case were probably little understood by either the Chinese people, or mandarins. It was looked upon, in the first instance, as a successful effort to expel foreigners from the interior; and the refusal of compensation excited still higher the popular admiration for the pluck which had imagined and carried out the daring scheme. The only clear impression abroad was, that English and Chinese had come into collision, and that the latter were triumphant; and a disposition which it became imperative to check, was shown to extend this triumph to various other pending questions. It may be hoped that the vigorous action taken has had this effect; and that our own extreme moderation will not pass unremarked. In the presence of a powerful squadron, Tseng-kwo-fan has had to rescind his first decision; to concede every point asked and to sanction a proclamation virtually condemnatory of his own previous action. The missionaries have been reinstated in Yangchow with a strong arm, and with a display of force that will leave a useful impression on the minds of its people; and, not least, extensive publicity has been given to these proceedings and to the official declaration that missionaries have a right to preach, and foreigners to travel in the interior, and to expect help and civility instead of molestation and insult. The only one point for regret, is the impossibility, which was feared from the first, of bringing sufficient proof of complicity home to the neighbouring gentry, who are known to have been arch-instigators of the riot. Public rumour names these, and indirect evidence inculpates them as the origin-

ators and directors of the proceedings. Their local influence is known to far over-shadow that of the local mandarins; and no Chinaman, naturally, would care to risk their vengeance by testifying against them in a cause where certainly his sympathy would be with them. The most effectual and retributive punishment that could have been inflicted, in view of this difficulty—and moreover one that is quite consonant with Chinese ideas—would be to disfranchise the offending locality, by excluding the rising generation, for a certain period, from the benefits of the literary examinations. The mere threat of this would cause more terror in a district than the presence of half a dozen gun-boats; and it is a system that might be adopted with advantage whenever we are brought into collision with the prejudices of the arrogant literati and elders of such a place as Yangchow. Much, however, as we regret the impunity which these arch-culprits enjoy, we must again acknowledge that the results attained are most gratifying, and in a high degree creditable to the ability, energy and judgment displayed by Mr. Medhurst in the conduct of the negotiations. Sir Rutherford's frank support has enabled him to carry out, successfully, the active policy he initiated, at a time when some display of vigour was badly wanted to check the growing hostility and insolence of Provincial Officials. The expedition has had an importance, in the eyes of the Chinese, far greater than the mere execution of punishment for a riot. It has shown them that we are still able and ready to vindicate our rights, and has warned them from pursuing the dangerous path on which they had entered. We trust that Mr. Medhurst's services will meet, at the Foreign Office, the recognition they deserve, and to which he so gracefully waives his claim, in favour of the Senior Naval Officer.

CHINA TO INDIA.

It is sometimes amusing to read theories founded on an imperfect knowledge of facts; but when the knowledge of facts is entirely wanting, or when these tell in an opposite sense, the amusement is apt to give way to irritation. The "important memorandum" by Mr. Consul Morrison which we reprint elsewhere from the *Friend of India*, suggests somewhat of the latter feeling. He says there is no difficulty whatever in travelling through China, Tartary, or Thibet; that restrictions have been imposed by European Governments, not by the Chinese; and that the latter would no more object to overland traffic between China and British India than they do "to the traffic with Russia through Mongolia, or to that with Corea, Cochinchina and Burmah." These sweeping statements of Chinese liberality seem to have a rather narrow basis on fact. It is true that an overland journey from Peking to Shanghai is now quite easy, and that a trip from the Capital into Tartary presents no especial obstacles; it is also true that a considerable overland trade exists, or has existed, between the countries named, which are all, however, more or less dependent on, or cognate with China. No one ever disputed these points. Certainly, the trade with Corea and Burmah is now closed, though owing only to passing causes. But, if Mr. Morrison would have us believe that a foreigner can travel without let or hindrance into every corner of the Chinese empire, and that it is foreigners who are in fault, if constant trade do not exist across the frontiers of British India, with the various parts of that empire which are contiguous to it, we can only repeat that experience contravenes his assertion. We will take the case of Thibet as the strongest in point, and, passing over Captain Blakiston's failure, and the difficulties lately experienced by the Nepalese surveyor sent by the British Resident at Khatmandu to explore the source of the Brahmapootra,—come to Mr. Cooper's

more recent experience, under more favourable circumstances than either. Captain Blakiston was embarrassed with companions and baggage; the Nepalese was in difficulty with his instruments; Mr. Cooper was unembarrassed save by his nationality, and had an Imperial passport to counteract this drawback. Yet he was turned back from the road to Lhasa, after he had actually crossed the frontier from Szechuen, and was equally refused permission to cross from Bathang to Assam, through the jealousy of native merchants, who feared the creation of that trade which Mr. Morrison says the Chinese would welcome. Mr. Cooper insisted; and the Thotai of Bathang, not desiring to oppose him, told him to try, but that he must do so at his own risk, and he would find his passage barred; that an agreement existed between the Viceroy and the D'lai Lama who bribed the former to allow no foreigner to enter Thibet. Mr. Cooper did try, and found his passage barred by an armed force; the existence of this agreement moreover was confirmed by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the district, who are equally stopped from crossing. Not even the Emperor's pass availed him! Yet Mr. Morrison tells us that—

"The stoppage at the frontier of travellers without passports need not be considered to indicate hostility to foreigners. It is done simply in compliance with municipal regulations, which are enforced more strictly against Chinese themselves than against foreigners." The fact seems to be that this writer has committed the very common mistake of overrating the influence of the Peking Government, whose hold on the outlying dependencies of the empire seems more nominal than real. We mentioned, some two years ago, the recovery of their independence by Yarkand and Kashgar; the authority of the Lamas seems to quite overshadow that of the Imperial officers in Thibet; and, to come nearer home, we are all aware that Yunnan has been out of hand for years. A few other incidents in Mr. Cooper's westward journey support this view, and rather shake the value of Mr. Morrison's theory, as to the ease with which the frontiers may be crossed. Quoting from his diary of the 5th June, for example, we find that "at Pannoozan village the Lamas had ordered the people not to have anything to do with his party; so they could neither get food, house, or horse feed," eventually the Chief permitted them to enter a house to sleep, and the people gave them six eggs and a cup of milk, which constituted their food for the day. On the following day "at Tsung-tai village, we could get nothing." "Our poor horses were literally famishing, so we gave them three pints of tea." Eventually, in the middle of the night, one of the villagers brought two cups of milk and two hard boiled eggs. On the third day, they got a cup of milk at a goat-hunter's cabin, the horses getting another three pints of tea. On the fourth day, driven to desperation, Mr. Cooper took a lamb from a large flock, offering a rupee in payment; the people refused to sell it and he carried it off. A party of Lamas however attacked him, and pinioned his arms; the Interpreter induced them to let go by pointing the rifle at them, but in the meantime others had carried off the lamb. That night, they were also refused food and shelter; but at length were let into a cowshed and got two cups of tsau-bai, a cup of rancid butter, and 12 pints of barley, for two taels of silver. We have not space to go farther, but have, we think, quoted enough to show the value of Mr. Morrison's theory that "travelling in China and Tartary is now perfectly easy and safe for British subjects provided with passports, and in their proper characters;" at the same time that we have shown where his error lies. He hardly seems to appreciate the nature of the country, or of the people in these remote districts, but to look on them as equally populous and tranquil, equally redundant with rice and mandarin, as the fertile plains of Kiangsu.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The "opium case" seems to have called forth a great deal of gratuitous indignation against the inveterate system in vogue among the Chinese, of "squeezes," or, as it is called at home "perquisites." We are, of course, ready to denounce the system as belonging to the category of falsehood and imposition, but cannot quite see why the middle-men in opium transactions should be held up as sinners, above all the dwellers in China, merely because they indulge in the universal practice of taking toll of the substance which passes through their hands. Let the system by all means be discussed on general grounds, but we must in fairness deprecate the invidious discrimination that has been made between different offenders.

The "sacrificial bull," about which some of our contemporaries have made themselves merry, is nothing more nor less than a thoroughly recognised tax, which is levied on every chest of opium by a Chinaman who has been directly or indirectly instrumental in procuring it to be sold. This functionary, the "opium shroff," has certainly nothing now to do with examining the silver received in payment, but he is an essential member of every opium selling establishment. He receives either a nominal salary, or none at all. He keeps himself and one or two satellites "respectable,"—were he in England he would doubtless "keep a gig." His functions are not well defined, and it is easy to turn them into ridicule, and say that his business is to smoke and drink with the other Chinamen. That is in fact one duty; but under cover of smoking and drinking he is using the most subtle persuasion to bring customers for his master's opium. It may be absurd, or it may be wicked, but it is at least intelligible, that if you employ a skilful and accomplished agent, and don't pay him, he must "help himself." The abstraction of a ball of opium from each chest is but one out of many hundred developments of the ineradicable squeezing propensity of the Chinese, which we condone every day and every hour. We know that our head-servants do not live on their pay, and that they levy black-mail on every morsel we put in our mouth. Our godown-keepers in many instances receive no pay at all, yet they grow fat and rich on spoils of their office. All that, we wink at continually. The Chinese prefer a precarious revenue of which they are not called on to render an account, and which to their mind's eye may assume poetical dimensions, rather than a fixed prosaic income, of which not only themselves but their master and their friends would know the exact measure. It is the system on which the whole fiscal arrangements of China are conducted,—vicious in the extreme, we must admit, but not to be uprooted by any spasmodic or sensational legislation. It may be opposed by those interested, by steady patient pressure; for even those natives most addicted to the practice are conscious of its immorality, as is evinced by their immediately using it as a ground of accusation against an enemy. But if kept within what they think fair limits, the Chinese approve of it; and most of our readers must have been struck by the facility with which natives submit to the "gentle" squeeze.

But the real truth is, the evil lies deeper than it suits any of us to follow it. China does not by any means monopolize the practice of "squeezing." It is prevalent in England in all kinds of forms. The discounts allowed by tradesmen to house servants, which the united forces of a Prince and a Duke could not abolish, prove how deep-rooted is the instinct. It is sufficient to refer to "shoddy" in America. And where is the ship-chandler who does not allow a discount or a "gratuity" to ship-masters, although he very well knows it comes directly out of the pocket of the Owner? The answer of course is that the Owner is penny wise and pound foolish, and by screw-

ing down the legitimate pay of his Captain, forces him into disreputable means of augmenting his income. That is very much what is done among the Chinese. There is, no doubt, everywhere vast scope for reformation; but in casting the proverbial stone at the Chinese, we must confess that a vigorous effort is needed to cleanse the Augean stables of the enlightened countries of the West.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The event of the week has been the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society, and therefore we may venture to offer a few remarks upon these annual gatherings, the peculiar aspect of national character which they present to us, and their effect upon our own social life. Living in the East, we naturally see much of Scotchmen, and at times we may be struck with the prominence of "clannishness" in their characters. The preference for their own songs, their own dishes, their own drinks, and their own literature is sometimes pressed to an annoying extent, and many of us are tempted to get out of temper with a egotism which seems to indicate littleness of character. On consideration, however, we find that we do not well to be angry with these characteristics. For the truth is, that the songs, the viands, and the literature are all really and truly very deserving of the esteem which Caledonians display for them. The President of Monday's dinner was never more felicitous than in his remarks on this topic. "We delight to meet on these Festivals," he said, "because intense love of country and strong feelings of nationality bind us together as a race. We would then crave the indulgence of our guests and ask them to bear with us if, on this night above all others, we should declare our dear old Scotland to be

A land of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
The fountain of all that is noble,
Great and lovely, the birth-place of
bravest men and fairest women. We
Scots are often blamed for indulgence
in such sentiments,—as well blame a
man for attachment to his home, and
love for his parents!" The last remark
seems to us a very manly refutation of
the popular sarcasms against Scotch
"clannishness," and to merit special
commendation for its gracefulness,
force, and truth. There can be no
doubt that Scotch triumphs in arms
and in the arts of peace, though
often referred to by the Sons of St.
Andrew, are very remarkable phenomena,
and we conceive the true spirit
in which Sir Walter Scott alludes to
the Battle of Bannockburn:

"Yet mourn not, Land of Fame!
Though ne'er the leopard on thy shield
Retreated from so sad a field.
Since Norman William came;
Oft may thine annals proudly boast
Of battles stern by Scotland lost.
Grudge not her victory,
When for her free born rights she strove;
Right dear to all who Freedom love,
To none so dear as thee!"

But to pass from grave and general considerations, it cannot be questioned that gatherings like those of the Scotch residents in Shanghai, produce a very beneficial effect on the community at large. They are not convenient excuses for gluttony and excess, as were the public dinners that enlarged the waists and shortened the days of our ancestors. They are quite as intellectual as any meetings that take place in the settlement. They are opportunities for the introduction of literary and historical themes; and are amusing and instructive without dullness and formality. The dinner of 1868 had one new and pleasant feature, viz., the presence of a Representative of the British Colonies. It does Shanghai good to see, now and then, an Official who comes from a different bureau to that which gives us Ministers and Consuls. The foreign office type of man is familiar to all of us. Our magistrates have characteristics which are stamped on our minds, and

a new impression is pleasant and instructive. Residence on a foreign soil has its advantages, but it is not without drawbacks. If we gather in breadth of view, by dwelling in a cosmopolitan community and mixing with the representatives of all nations, we run the risk of losing that loyal adherence to British forms which is as important to national character as the spinal cord is to the physical frame. To hear the representative of a neighbouring colony speaking in our midst, was a useful reminder that a fragment of the British Empire is not far off, and that when we return to our fatherland we shall go to a country of form, and prescription, and order, and social restraint, for which it is not wise to disqualify ourselves when residing on an alien soil. These considerations induce us to believe that the visit of Sir Richard MacDonnell, though he described himself as "away for a holiday" and presented "with a sort of roving commission," will not be useless to the dwellers at the outposts, whose cordial welcome he accepts so gracefully. Hoping that, next year, our friends may have the privilege of entertaining the royal scion who takes his title from Auld Reekie, we take leave of the St. Andrew's Society with every wish for its extension and prosperity.

THE MASONIC HALL.

The large and handsome structure which fronts the Public Garden, and which at present may claim the first place in the list of Shanghai Buildings, is not we think used so frequently or so generally as it might be. The peculiar purposes for which it was erected must not be referred to, save in general terms, in the broad light of common day. A veil of mystery hangs, of necessity, over the operations of the venerable Brotherhood who gird aprons upon their loins, and grasp trowels in their hands when foundation stones are to be laid, and public buildings dedicated. The outside world knows little of masons, and less about the special purposes of a Masonic Hall. Of course it cannot be denied that what we do know of them redounds to their honour. We know that they endow schools and almshouses with splendid liberality; we know that there is scarcely a philanthropic object which they do not support, and lately they have liberally aided the most important archaeological work of our day, viz the Palestine Exploration Fund. But, when we have recapitulated these public virtues, we have named nearly all that the external uninitiated world knows of the Fraternity whose acts are mysteriously connected with squares and compasses. If the world beyond the Lodges were to give expression to its views in the style of assurance introduced by Bob Acres, it would probably vent its feelings in the expressive phrase: "Ods trowels and triangles, what is it all about!"

We may, however, though ignorant of much, venture to express an opinion that the large hall and perhaps two adjacent apartments in the new Masonic Temple are sufficient for the ordinary purposes of the occult workers. As independent members of the community, then, we cannot fail to perceive that a large portion of the edifice on the Bund is unused. Might not a combination of various societies and institutions be effected, which should utilize a suite of rooms at present untenanted or only temporarily occupied? Shanghai has long wanted an Assembly Room and place for Public Meetings, and we cannot conceive a better position than that which the Masonic Hall holds. In the plan which has lately been brought forward, for letting some of these rooms to the Asiatic Society, and commencing their long talked of museum, we see the germs of a sensible scheme, which we hope to see successfully enlarged. The Society's purchase of Mr. Wyllie's Library, to which we referred in a recent issue, is unquestionably a step in the right direction. It needs

only that the Shanghai Library be deposited under the same roof, to make the Masonic Hall a centre which all reading men, and persons interested in intellectual pursuits, will seek.

But these are not the only persons to be considered. We are disposed to regard with favour the recent change made by the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society, in moving from the Club to the Consulate end of the Bund. This change indicates a wish on the part of that influential society to give the Masonic Hall a share in the convivial honours which the Shanghai Club has hitherto engrossed. The permission obtained from the Masonic authorities at Hongkong, to hold balls and concerts in the large Hall or Lodge Room, is an indication that the temple is not to be regarded in an exclusive spirit, but to be rendered as widely useful to the community as possible. This is the plan in nine cases out of every ten at home. The Freemason's Tavern, though of course connected indissolubly with the craft, yet opens its doors to all comers; and in its magnificent dining rooms feeds the wealthy contributors to half the Charities in London. The present are not days in which to build large new structures; but the object of the residents should unquestionably be to unite their scattered forces, and to make the most of premises which lie ready to their hands. Though the various objects of Shanghai Societies may differ widely, still the same men belong to nearly all. The subscribers to the Library, to the Asiatic Society, and to the St. Andrew's Dinner are nearly all members of Masonic Lodges, and therefore they have common interests. A room which serves for a general Meeting of one character, will generally suffice for meetings of another. Space, Light and Warmth are the three great requisites, and if these are found, the men who assemble to discuss antiquities, to pass resolutions, to eat dinners, or to work Masonic degrees, will perform their various functions in comfort, and will go away contented. We conceive the Masonic Temple to be a structure which meets these primary requirements, and which therefore may advantageously be patronized by the Public at large.

JAPAN.

The Mikado has arrived in Yeddo, and the best results are expected to follow this movement on his part. The *Japan Times* says:

Already a start seems to have been given to some branches of trade in Yedo and by next opportunity we hope to be able to announce a decided change for the better. The name of that city, we may mention by the way, has been changed, for official purposes, to Tokoi, but for the present it will of course be commonly called by its old name.

The submission of Aizu, Shonai and Sendai to the Imperial Government, is confirmed. Walkamatz, Aizu's capital, fell on the 6th November, the defeated chief and his son formally surrendering their swords on the 8th.

The town, says the *Times*, had been completely surrounded and all supplies cut off; and after enduring as long as possible great privations—when at last all ammunition had been exhausted, long after his rice and salt—nothing was left him but surrender. Proper arrangements having been made, the garrison marched out of the place and the fallen chief placed his swords in the hands of the Imperial Commissioner. These 'the living soul of a Samurai,' were immediately restored to him—and such, during this trying scene, was the dignity and noble bearing of the man, that 'even his enemies' said a southern officer, 'could not refrain from tears at the sight.' A few predatory bands of masterless men, with no other means of livelihood than their swords, will doubtless be prowling about the country for sometime, but no chief of name is now in arms against the Mikado.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

BETWEEN sixty and seventy Scotsmen met on Monday evening to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint. The dinner was served in the large room of the Masonic

Hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Dr. Coghill took the chair, supported by Messrs. Coutts and Rennie, croquiers. Among the guests were Sir R. Graves MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong; G. F. Seward, Esq., Consul-General for America; Veto, Premier de Montmorand, Consul-General for France; R. J. Forrest, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul; Lord C. Scott, n.s.; Major Crossman, n.s.; Captain Raby, v.s.; n.s.; Captains Ammon and English, u.s.; n.s.; T. Dick, Esq., etc. The toast list comprised fourteen items, involving twenty-six speeches; and a few extra ones swelled this number to thirty-one. It is not surprising therefore that the last toast was only drunk at 1.30 a.m., by which hour the attentive faculties of the guests were nearly exhausted. The first toast was not given till 9.45 a.m., when—

The CHAIRMAN said the first toast I have the honor to propose is that of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. She has endeared herself to a grateful and attached people not more by the graces with which she adorns her exalted rank, than by the purity and virtues of her private life. We reflect with pride that although the sun never sets on her wide dominions, there is one Highland glen in her ancient Kingdom where she has fixed her happiest and dearest home, and whence she has given to the world such a picture of her domestic life, her impressions of the scenery and people of our native land, as may well make us Scotsmen the proudest and most loyal of her subjects.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Duke and Duchess of Rothesay, the Duke of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal family." The best thing that could be wished them was that they might tread in the footsteps of their illustrious parents.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Army and Navy of Great Britain." It is (said Dr. Coghill) a source of much pleasure to the sons of St. Andrew to see the sister services so well represented on this occasion, more especially as among them is one carrying in his veins the best blood of Scotland—that of the royal line of the Stuarts, the Douglases and Scotts—a son of the gallant Buccleuch. It is unnecessary for me to remind the descendants of those who fought at Bannockburn, Stirlingbridge and Halidon, the countrymen of the Keiths, Hepburns, Douglasses, Abercrombies, Duncans, Moores, Colin Campbells and the Napiers, how many chiefs the Army and Navy have on our sympathies. There is no historical battlefield in Europe, on which the Scottish soldier has not sustained the ancient valor of his race. In more recent times, Scotland has given a long line of illustrious sons to the service of Great Britain, and last but not least another Napier even in the wilds of Africa to perpetuate the hereditary fame.

Captain RABY v.s. supposed he ought to make a speech in acknowledgment of the honor that have been done the service he represented. But he could not; he never had made a speech and never should. They had better call on Lord Charles Scott, who ought to be able to supply his deficiency. All he (Capt. R.) could say was—"Thank you."

Major CROSSMAN was in a similar difficulty, and could likewise only say—"Thank you."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed—"The Consular Body"—a toast which, he was sure, would be well received on all meetings of the St. Andrew's Society. We were indebted to the Consuls for the good Government under which we resided in Shanghai. He would connect the toast with the name of Veto, Premier de Montmorand.

Veto, BRENIER DE MONTMORAND begged to thank them in the name of his colleagues and for himself, for being allowed to join in this *fête de famille*. It was a great honor for them, and they appreciated it highly. Scotsmen passed everywhere for men of extraordinary industry, frugality and perseverance, and were therefore admirable colonists. The same qualities made them excellent merchants. Who then would not be proud to find himself among them? This meeting represented also to him the idea of union and association. This great idea was yet only in its cradle, but it was destined undoubtedly to influence the destinies of the world. He hoped Shanghai would adopt the Belgian motto, than which none could be more appropriate—"L'Union fait la Force."

The CHAIRMAN said—I have next the honor to propose the toast of the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain. This I do with the more pleasure that I have on my right hand a trusted and honored representative of Her Majesty, Sir Richard MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong. Among the strange vagaries which politicians thought in England had lately exhibited, there is none more pernicious, I might almost say

treasonable, than that proposed by the school of political economists of which Professor Goldwin Smith of Oxford is presumed to be the Apostle, viz: that our Colonies are a source of weakness and not of strength. Now, I hold that such men depend for credit more on the novelty than the soundness of their views. The number and prosperity of the Colonies of a country are as good a criterion of its strength and greatness, as the number and size of the blades of a tree are of its health and vigour. I have only to point out to them the sordid bankrupt condition of modern Spain, compared with its state when a belt of its Colonies stretched round the world. I call upon you then to drink "The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain," coupled with the health of Sir Richard Macdonnell, who in both the old and new worlds has presided with marked success over the destinies of British Colonies.

SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL returned his sincere thanks for the cordial reception given to a toast in which not only he, but every one round the table was deeply interested. He had been connected so long with the colonies that it was not difficult for him to appreciate their importance; but it was not easy to select from so extensive a subject, points on which to dwell, in replying to the toast on this occasion. He would say, however, that if one thing in the world were more satisfactory than another, it was the change which the theories of Great Britain had undergone in regard to her Colonial Government. He remembered well when "the ships, colonies and commerce of Great Britain" was a standing toast at every public dinner; but this meant, then, a very different thing from what is meant now. The theory then was, that the ships and colonies of Great Britain were entirely subservient to its interest; and Commerce was cramped up into narrow channels which were supposed to conduce to the greatness of the mother country. The toast then meant a selfish policy; it meant the aggrandisement of the mother country alone, while the aggrandisement of the colonies was forgotten. This policy had resulted in the loss to Great Britain of one of the noblest colonies ever formed in ancient or modern times, and which was here represented by the Consul General who sat near him. The separation had been a reasonable and natural one, and of the greatest benefit not only to America but to the human race; but it was the result of the selfish colonial policy Great Britain had then pursued. If the present system had been adopted earlier, it was doubtful whether the flags of what are now two nations would not have been one, instead of, as now, blending their friendly folds wherever the battle of civil and religious liberty had to be fought. To our present colonies a very different system was applied. To them we gave perfect freedom; going so far even as to say that, when they chose, they might sever their connexion. If the former policy was a mistake in one direction, he thought the latter policy was also mistaken. And he would not say that the prophecy was not likely to work its own fulfilment; for he must say that no people were so touchy as colonists, if they imagined that their connexion with the mother country was treated with indifference. The toast to which he was responding was an appropriate one to be drunk on such an occasion, for no class of the Queen's subjects benefitted more largely from the colonies than Scotsmen. His own family connexion with their country was of long date; and he was always glad, wherever he was, to meet a Scotsman, because he knew the chances were he then met an honest and upright man, and one with an education equal to, if not above his station. It was objected to Scotsmen that they were clanish, but in this they offered a good lesson to his own countrymen; for Irishmen were always apt to roast one another. It gave him great pleasure to meet them at a social evening. He would be sorry to see a utilitarian philosophy prevail, which should banish all national fêtes, recalling the pleasant memories of the country they had left—memories which served to knit together their countrymen in distant lands. Nothing was more natural than that festivals of this nature should be kept up here. We could not use an electric wire to interchange thoughts and feelings with home. The farther they were from home therefore, the more valuable it was to keep up the feeling that they were bound to assist one another abroad. He thought any means conducing to this end so good, that he would not criticise the reason for their being together that evening. He would not ask why the English had adopted St. George as their patron saint, and Scotsmen St. Andrew, though he was not very clear as to their connexion with St. Andrew, who had never done anything for Scotland,

and was merely an Abbot who had been wrecked somewhere on the coast of Scotland; but he did good by bringing Scotsmen together. If they had looked to merit, they might have picked out Saint Columba, whom Irishmen had given them; and they would have had a better Saint. He feared they would think he was talking rather fearfully, but he was away for a holiday; he had given himself a sort of roving commission, and he was going to allow himself considerable liberty in his speech also. And now touching the civilization of Scotsmen, he was inclined to think it was mainly due to their propinquity to the North of Ireland. When he remembered what their ancestors were, and when he saw how decently clothed was the present assembly, he could not avoid the inference that those northern garments had crossed over from Carrick Fergus or Londonderry. He was an impartial critic, for as he had lately taken pains to explain to his own people in Hongkong, he so blended the three races in his own person that he was equally entitled to dine with any of the three. He would not detain them longer than to thank them for the opportunity they had given him to pass an agreeable evening. He most heartily wished that the time might be far distant when the colonies of Great Britain would think of severing their connexion with the mother country. Long might they continue to flourish and progress as at present, under the shadow and protection of the British throne.

MR. RENNIE, in proposing the toast of the Municipal Council, said that to the able and disinterested services of that body of gentlemen, the Scotchmen resident in Shanghai were much indebted, and that the onerous and in some instances disagreeable duties they had to perform entitled them to the warmest thanks of the community. He regretted the unavoidable absence of the chairman (Mr. Cunningham), but was glad to see present one well-known member of the Council, Mr. J. I. Miller, whose name he had much pleasure in coupling with the toast.

MR. J. I. MILLER said, I have to thank you for the honor you have done the Municipal Council in drinking their health and associating my name therewith. Mr. Rennie has forcibly placed us in the light we generally appear before you—that is, through the medium of the Tax Collector, a too frequent and most unwelcome visitor. Without the products of his labour we should not however be of much use; but with them we try to render life in Shanghai as sweet as possible. We look after your drains, do what is practicable towards rendering the Church compound bearable, and endeavour generally to smooth your ways. If I am not in error, this is the first time any one has been called on to respond to the health of The Municipal Council, but I hope there may be many more when the members of future Councils may have the same pleasure, and when, backed by the long looked-for New Land Regulations, they may be a regularly constituted corporate body, with full powers and well able to look after the internal wants and welfare of Shanghai. Until my name was mentioned by Mr. Rennie in connection with the toast, I thought Mr. Yates was to have fulfilled the part I have so unexpectedly been called on to undertake. I had hoped also to have seen here, gracing the board by his presence, an old member of the Municipal Council who is also a son of St. Andrew; he would more appropriately have returned you the thanks which I now, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, beg to tender.

THE CHAIRMAN said, the next toast was that to "Saint Andrew and our Native Land." He was not prepared when he entered the room to be called upon to make a defence for their national saint. But His Excellency Sir R. Macdonnell had told them that they might have had a much better saint than St. Andrew, and that saint (St. Columba) had come from Ireland. Now he remembered that they had a mutual saint, Patrick; then either, in Ireland, and he came from Scotland. If, then, the Irish had the best of the bargain they ought not to complain. Be this as it may (continued Dr. Coghill), this is the fête day of our ancient patron St. Andrew, whose name has served as a rallying cry in many a hard fought field; and altho' we Scotsmen have long since come to think (not in the manner of a local journalist) that "Heaven helps them who help themselves," yet so many glorious national traditions and memories are associated with the name, that when the day comes round our hearts warm to each other, and from every distant land turn faithfully and fondly to the country of our birth and home. It may be necessary to explain for the information of our guests that we have a twofold purpose in this annual assembly—let us cultivate good fellowship and civility, and, and, and derived from the first, to

raise a charitable fund for the relief of any of our distressed countrymen who may need assistance here. This is the fourth occasion on which we have met for these purposes, and although in former years the society was of great service to the needy, yet lately I am glad to say, our charity fund has been very little drawn upon. Only one case has presented itself during the past year, and that within the last few days. The Hon. Sec. and Tr. authorize me to inform you that a respectable balance remains in the bank. We are not this evening then to eat Scotch meat, drink Scotch drink, sing Scotch songs, listen to Scottish stories, to talk of Scotland and to recall the memory of many of her best and noblest sons. We delight to do those things, because intense love of country and strong feelings of nationality bind us together as a race. We would then crave the indulgence of our guests and ask them to bear with us if, on this night above all others, we should declare our dear old Scotland to be "a land of every land the pride, beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside"; the fountain of all that is noble, great and lovely, the birth-place of bravest men and fairest women. We Scots are often blamed for indulgence in such sentiments—as well blame a man for attachment to his home, and love for his parents. I humbly submit that such feelings spring from the most generous instincts of the human heart, alike creditable in their source and possession, and I hope the day is far distant when Scotsmen shall cease to be so distinguished. It is not difficult to understand how these feelings have grown and survived so intensely. Cut off for so many centuries, by its political situation, from all but continental sympathies and intercourse, our national character has been developed, not like that of England within itself so to speak, but upon foreign models. Our soldiers, when not fighting for the independence of their native country, sought fame and fortune abroad. I remember being present when Sir Archibald Alison told a story exemplifying the strange meetings to which this propensity sometimes led. It referred to the days of the historical struggle between Austria and Turkey, when the Austrian and Turkish armies were encamped under the walls of Belgrade. A truce had been proclaimed, and the preliminaries were to be settled in a tent pitched midway between the two armies. The Austrian Marshal was one Leslie, an ancestor of the present Leslie of Blairnathan; and when he entered this tent, he was met by the Grand Vizier holding out his hand and exclaiming—"Eh Sandie man! is this you?" The last time they had met was in the college at Aberdeen. This was one of the privileges of Scottish nationality. Our Scholars found, in continental schools, the learned leisure and emoluments denied them at home. Both returned to plant and foster in their native land the influences of their travelled experience. Hence our national bar still practices a system of common law derived from the Roman. A reformation proceeding from the people, not from the King and nobles, has remodelled our national Church on the continental forms of Calvin; our universities, not close corporations for a sect or class, are true universities, like those of France and Germany. French cooking economised the scanty resources of our larder; and when our neighbours were ruining their digestions and tinting their complexions with a combined decoction from the Thames and the Tagus, good honest claret flowed freely in every Scottish cellar. You can readily enough estimate the effect of such influences in the development of a marked and persistent nationality. Influences operating for centuries on a sturdy, independent and energetic race, reared in a country poor in natural resources and climate, amidst scenery romantic and wild. Every castled rock with its legend, every glen a battlefield, and every burn with its love songs. Such, then are the sources of Scottish nationality. Union with our greatest and powerful neighbour has even to this day but little modified them. While we look with pride and pleasure on this connection with our sister England, we need not forget the history of the past. It is a glorious inheritance. It belongs to us still; it has made the present and will determine the future. In this as in many respects, the nation is the reflex of the individual—and national greatness and success is the sum of the efforts and success of the individuals of which it is composed. Whatever else our friends deny us, they must admit that wherever we are, we are prosperous and successful. I believe this result to be due mainly to our energy, discretion and adaptability—other kind friends have referred it to an unknown quantity of a quality called "canniness"; but no nation ever thrived on what must be denominated a weakness of character. There are other races who possess such qualities; they have become individually wealthy,

but have not become great nationally. A small nation, numbering at the time much less than a million, we should thank God that we achieved an honorable union with our powerful sister, before needful guns and rifled cannon could overcome right and valour. It is only the other day that it was remarked by a speculative French savant, referring to the restless energy and ubiquity of the race, that it was a fortunate thing for the rest of the world that there are not more Scotsmen. If that struggle for existence, so graphically pictured by Darwin, as determining the surviving selection of races among the lower animals, should ever extend upwards among men, we sturdy Scots need have no fear—in the quaint words of our American cousins "we'll be all that."

(Song by Mr. Gilliland—"Scotland yet.")

MR. BELL proposed "the Sister Kingdoms of England and Ireland." He had been not inappropriately fixed upon as, although he could sympathise with John Bright, he could also claim a certain connexion with each country. Although really a Scotsman, he had sufficient connexion with England and Ireland to entitle him to say something on their behalf. The connexion between England and Scotland was now of old date, the bonds which linked them were mutual and fast welded together. England had once gratefully accepted from them a King, and a union had been since consolidated, which nothing could ever sever. But the friendship between the two Kingdoms had been more deeply fixed, by the partiality which the Queen had evinced for her Highland home. He thought the little book which they had been lately permitted to read, containing a record of happy days spent by her Majesty in Scotland, had lent another charm to the land North of the Tweed. But the connexion between Scotland and England had become so close only in later years. With Ireland they had had earlier ties. The first mention of Scotia was in connexion with the North of Ireland before the name of Caledonia was recorded. They would also remember that they owed a deep debt to Ireland for the introduction of Christianity. St. Columba had been already mentioned that evening; and it was to him the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland owed the introduction of Christianity. They were also indebted to Ireland for another Saint, Munio. He trusted to see the three countries knit together still more closely. The greatest energies of some of the greatest men of the age were being devoted to this object, and he was sure their efforts would not be vain. He hoped to see these efforts of our statesman crowned with success, and to see England, Ireland and Scotland present to the world the aspect of a truly United Kingdom.

MR. FORREST was very glad to respond to the toast, but wished the duty had been placed in abler hands. The fact was he was rather frightened, and he begged they would put down this fright as the cause of his failings. Looking at the number of Scotsmen present, and at the number of Scottish names which appeared on the Hong List, he could not but feel that the Sister Kingdom was rather at a discount. The Scotsman were in the proportion of about 75 to 25. If they were inclined to dispute the fact, he would try to go over the list. To begin with the Consulate, every one in it was Scotch except himself. If he wanted information on mercantile matters, he had to go to Scotch Hongis. If he wanted a dose of medicine, he had to go Scotch Doctors. If he wanted money, he was sorry to say the bankers were all Scotch except one Frenchman, and he—to perpetrate an Irishism—was a German. His friend the learned Editor of the Shanghai Recorder had lately proved that even old Chin of the Mixed Court was a Scotsman. However it was perhaps a matter for congratulation that there were so many Scotsmen; for they all filled their positions ably. He thought they would acknowledge that his Chief, who was now somewhere near Nanking, was pretty active, and all the Scotsmen in the Consulate did their work pretty well. If they wanted money, he was sure the banks would meet them with the utmost liberality; and taking the worst view of the case, if they could not get money, they could be wound up by an eminent Scotch liquidator. Scotsmen in Shanghai represented the fore rank of every thing that is prosperous, bright and good. He was sure these meetings did a great deal of good, and he hoped to be present at one next year, and that he should not miss many faces.

MR. CANNY had been very much surprised to find he was expected to make a speech. He could not tell how the mistake occurred; but he supposed there had been one, as he had heard nothing of the matter before. He hoped therefore they would excuse brevity and any other failings. He was very much obliged to Mr. Bell for the flattering manner in which

he had connected Ireland with England and Scotland. He believed there was an old tradition that St. Patrick and St. Andrew were first cousins. Of this he was not quite certain; but he was certain that for many years Irishmen and Scotsmen had been closely joined in friendship. They had stood side by side and fought and bled together in many battles fought in the interest of the British Empire. It was quite possible that people might imagine there had recently been a want of harmony, from the display of Fenianism at home. That was simple domestic trouble; we were fighting among ourselves as brothers sometimes do; but if any actual danger befel the nation, Irish, Scotch and English would all be found fighting shoulder to shoulder, forgetful of their differences. If we had our little differences, we could settle them ourselves; if we had to deal with foreigners we should settle them together. If he were not an Irishman he should like to be a Scotsman. Scotsmen had all the English pluck and enterprise, and Scotch women were very beautiful. He ought to say Irish women were more beautiful still; but he would concede the point to Scotch women for that evening. He hoped and felt certain that a few years would smooth over all existing differences, and that the three countries would be welded in the true union which Mr. Bell had spoken of.

(Song by Mr. Robertson—"When the kye comes home.")

Dr. THIN was called upon by the Chairman for the toast to the "glorious memory of Wallace and Bruce." He said that perhaps speeches were altogether a mistake, and when carried to great length became only a bore to everybody. He must be pardoned if he were not quite so clear as his neighbours, as he had the disadvantage that while they spoke of tangible realities, he had to soar into the regions of fairy land; to carry himself back some 500 or 600 years, and to call forth spirits, perhaps not from the deep, but from the depths of his memory. He supposed the Company were assembled there to do something in the way of hero worship. All men were inclined like the Chinese to worship their ancestors, and as the natives of this country bowed down before their tablets once in a year, there was really no reason why the sons of St. Andrew should not also annually worship their ancestor. The toast to be proposed was "The Glorious memory of Wallace and Bruce." Both were glorious men; both had glorious memories; both had been looked back upon for all centuries, by successive generations, with feelings of admiration, respect and enthusiasm. In every home in Scotland, from the proudest mansion to the humblest cottage, the names of Wallace and of Bruce became familiar to the infant minds from the first dawn of intelligence, and the Scottish character had thus become imbued with something of the perseverance of these indomitable men. If Scotsmen showed themselves brave, if they showed themselves persevering, if they showed themselves independent, honorable, upright; no little of this was due to the influence which the early lessons concerning these heroes had had upon their minds. Sir William Wallace, the speaker thought, ought to have it specially recorded of him that he introduced the important tactics of receiving cavalry in a square, though the way he did it was in a circle; the idea however, was the same, that of making a compact mass that would be impracticable. Nothing more need be said about Wallace and Bruce. They were brave men and they had inspired feelings of chivalry and courage in the minds and souls of every Scotsman, wherever fighting had to be done, or wherever troubles or difficulties had to be overcome.

(Song by Mr. Robertson—"Scots wha hae.")

Dr. HENDERSON then rose to propose "The Bards and Authors of Scotland." He had to express his deep sense of the honor which had been done in selecting him, a comparative stranger, to propose this important toast; and he could only say that any measure of success which attended it was due to the sense which he had of the responsibility devolving upon him. To group, arrange, and above all, at this hour of the evening, to condense materials so abundant, might easily confuse a much more practised orator than himself; but he would attempt to do this to the best of his ability. What Scotsman present would not envy him the task of recalling the names of those who had made Scotland famous, wherever the English language is spoken or known? In estimating the genius of the Scotch writers, it must be remembered that they have been produced in a country little more than half the size of England; yet here was produced the greatest writer of fiction, Sir Walter Scott, whose works were read by all alike; and who had preserved those treasures of

the imagination, the legends of the north. As an Essayist and Historian, Macaulay commanded great esteem as the writer, perhaps, of the purest and most beautiful English which the literature of Great Britain can boast of. Hume, Alison, Robertson, Sir James Mackintosh, Wilson, Lockhart and many other Scotsmen had written their names high up in the temple of Fame, and had left reputations which would never die. In Science and Philosophy, the names of Scotsmen also stood out prominently. Among them was, Sir Wm. Hamilton and Brown, the fathers of the modern school of Metaphysics; Adam Smith, whose "Wealth of Nations" was a text book in Political Economy; then came the names of Napier, Leslie, Playfair and many other scientific men, whose researches, thought and genius have greatly benefited the world, and have helped to shape the destiny of the human race. How could adequate terms be found in which to sing the praise of Scottish song? There were the wonderful songs, and ballads and poems of Scott and Campbell, and Hogg and Burns, such, as indeed no other country could boast of. From the grey summits of the heath-clad mountains down to the lowest depths of the shady glens where the little hill-fed burns ran musically to the sea, these ballads and songs were known and appreciated; and Scotland might lay claim to being the very fountain of poetry. (Prolonged cheers.) Could they on such an occasion as this forget old George Buchanan, whose works had, it was said, materially influenced the mind of Milton; and who was the acknowledged head of the Latin poets in the 16th century? Burns, whose writings might all be swept away from printed pages, but yet would continue to live in the breasts of Scotsmen; Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and the many noble songsters who force us to acknowledge Scotland as, indeed, the cradle of the Poets.

(Song by Mr. Murray—"Thou bonnie wood o' Craiglockie.")

The Rev. C. H. BUTCHER did not believe that any member of the House of Commons ever rose to represent a more important constituency than he was to represent that evening. He rose to reply for the Bards and Authors of Scotland. No one could do justice to such a theme within the ten minutes into which sensible men condense an after-dinner oration. He would single out four names specially calling for notice. First he would speak of an author who had been illustrious in Divinity, Dr. Chalmers, whose discourses he had read and re-read; and which taught us more than those of any other divine how to form a just and true knowledge of the wonderful works of the great Creator. Passing from the representative of Divinity, he came to that of Poetry. He did not believe any Englishman could do proper justice to the writings of Burns; so he would take a lesser author, the Poet who had written "Hohen Liden" and the "Mariners of England," Thos. Campbell. He would recall the lines in the "Battle of the Baltic"

Out spake the Victor then,
As he hailed them o'er the wave;
Ye are brothers, ye are men,
And we conquered but to save.

Such, as truly said by H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, should be England's policy in all parts of the world, from Jersey to Japan. Passing then to the Historians of Scotland, the Rev. gentleman alluded to the eulogy which Dr. Henderson had passed upon Lord Macaulay which, he said, he could only echo. That magnificent fragment of History showed a preserving Revolution in the 17th century, which saved us from a destroying Revolution in the 19th, and told how, because we then had freedom in the midst of servitude, later on we had order in the midst of anarchy. Fourthly he came to the region of Fiction. He associated it with one name only, that of Sir Walter Scott. He cordially and respectfully agreed with a remark recently made by Mr. Gladstone, that the neglect into which the great novelist has fallen is a disgrace to the age; and he echoed the sentiment of Dean Stanley that Scott was the greatest delineator of character save one, that Great Britain has ever produced. At the bare mention of his name a hundred scenes presented themselves. We think of Jeanie Deans admitted to the presence of Queen Caroline at Richmond, after coming all the way from Scotland "on her foot"; and walking every day five and twenty miles and a bit more. We think of the Lists of Ashby, and Rowena crowning Ivanhoe victor of the Tourney. We think of Edie Ochiltree "the Blue gown" upsetting the theories of antiquary Monkbarns with the dry sentence "I mind the bigging o' it." We think of the meetings of Richard and Saladin beside the Diamond of the Desert. We think of Iddie Hendrigg proceeding gingerly, and as if treading upon eggs to the Castle of Tulliotdum. We think of the wild and romantic passion of Lucy

Ashton and Edgar Ravenswood, and of Baillie Nicol Jarvie suspended by his coat-tails like the sign of the Golden-Fleece over a mercer's shop in the Irongate. This must suffice. Time would fail to refer to King James and Jingle George, to Louis XI, to Quintin Durward, to Meg Merrilies and Dominic Sampson, and the numberless characters which mark Scott out as one of the greatest novelists, perhaps only equaled by Victor Hugo. But Sir Walter was to be honoured as a man as well as a writer. We cannot all be novelists or historians, but we can all copy his manliness, his perseverance, his courage. We might all be thankful for his noble works; but must not forget his noble life. Well might we all take the advice which he gave to his son-in-law on his deathbed. "Lockhart, I may have but a moment to speak to you. My dear, be a good man; be virtuous, be religious, be a good man." Be a good man—this is the burden of the song sung by the bards of all great nations; it is echoed in those glorious lines of an American poet:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make ourselves sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

It is stamped upon the sterling character of the sons of St. Andrew, which proves that this counsel has not been addressed to Scotsmen in vain.

Dr. JOHNSON then rose to propose the Kirks and Universities of Scotland. He traced the first introduction of Christianity into Scotland to St. Andrew, who, he said, had died in Greece; and his bones, brought to Scotland by a Missionary who had been wrecked on the coast, had been received by a King of the ancient Picts, and a church had hence been dedicated to the Saint's memory. Christianity had not been introduced, as stated by others, by St. Columbo. He then alluded to the energy and earnestness of John Knox, and after reviewing the devotion with which the reformers in Scotland had faced persecution, he congratulated the country on now possessing a faithful and devoted clergy, the people loving the Ministers and obtaining all instruction from them. In speaking of the Universities, he alluded to the admirable system by which, in Scotland, a University education was placed within the reach of every one, and said it was needless to dilate upon the renown of those institutions, the great names connected with them being sufficient proof of their efficiency.

Mr. ROBERTSON begged to return thanks for the honor done to him in selecting him to reply to the toast just proposed. From what had been said, the guests would doubtless begin to think that Scotland was as nearly perfect as need be. Indeed, were it not for the necessity of maintaining the doctrine of original sin, it seemed that every trace of evil must have long ago departed. He did not altogether agree in what had been said about the Kirks; though there were some things in the Scotch system of which he strongly approved, and among these he gave the first place to the equality of the clergy, as it made them prepared to meet the day when the disestablishment of the Church should take place. They had no hierarchy, and therefore the established clergy could, without difficulty, merge with that of the dissenters. This he thought a decided advantage. He thought it a decided advantage that the Church should stand on its own basis. (Cheers.) There is nowhere where there is more of a religious spirit than in Scotland. There the people heartily believe in their religion, and are prepared for the disestablishment which is bound to come. He did not believe that the Scotch Church would maintain the position it now has; but Scotsmen would support their religion without assistance from the State; and the time in fact had come when they did not want any assistance. Of the Universities, Scotsmen undoubtedly had every reason to be proud. English and the Classics were taught in the schools which were established in every parish; and from this it had resulted that Scotland was prominent in education over every country in Europe; but it was a question whether it would always maintain the position for which Scotsmen were indebted to their forefathers, who succeeded in introducing that amount of education of which the Scotsmen of the present day were the examples. If they compared the system at Scotch Universities to that at Oxford and Cambridge, Scotsmen had a hundred times reason to be proud. In Scotland there were no restrictions; education was cheap and accessible to all, and many received the advantage of the university course, while in England people were restricted to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It seemed to the speaker that a mistake was made in speaking of Scotland only with reference to men of the past. There were distinguished men

in the present day, and upon them depended the future of Scotland. Would she in future maintain her position as to education? She was not now alone, but was hard pressed by England, by Europe and by America. Could we consider the future as secure as the past? To estimate this we should look at the men of the present day, upon whom the question will depend, but of whom not a word had been said. Adam Smith might have been the founder of Political Economy; but was it nothing that John Stuart Mill had greatly improved the original system, that Gladstone one of the greatest statesmen, and Baine one of the ablest exponents of philosophy were existing amongst us; and could Scotsmen allow the present opportunity to pass without saying a word about those men? The speaker was sorry to hear a remark from the Chair about Prof. Goldwin Smith, who was said to be making political capital out of the views he expressed, with reference to colonial possessions.

The CHAIRMAN thought it right to explain that he did not, speak against Professor Goldwin Smith generally, but only against one of his doctrines.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought that what Professor Goldwin Smith had done was precisely an indication of that characteristic which had made Scotsmen so great, namely, their thorough independence of thought. He yielded to no man in patriotism but—

[The speaker was here interrupted by such persistent applause that he was compelled to break off his speech.]

Mr. ROBERTSON proposed the toast of "Our Guests." In so doing, he remarked that no higher compliment or one more flattering to the national vanity of Scotsmen could be paid them, than that of joining with them to do honor to St. Andrew. He trusted that they had not been wearied by the perhaps somewhat inordinate self-glorification in which the members of the Society had indulged on this their one great day of the whole year; and that the consumption of national dishes and liquors would not seriously injure their digestions; but added that they would at any rate have the consolation of knowing that their attendance had highly flattered and pleased their hosts. In conclusion Mr. Rennie, on behalf of the Society, thanked Capt. Ammon for his kindness in lending for the evening the band of the American Flag-ship, and coupled with the toast the names of Mr. Seward, Capt. Ammon and Lord C. Scott.

Mr. SEWARD was unfortunately unable to catch the words of the gentleman who had kindly proposed the health of the guests, and was unable to respond to everything he may have said, which demanded a particular response. He was desirous, though late in the evening, not to lose the opportunity of acknowledging the kind words which had fallen from His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong with reference to his (the speaker's) native land. Sir R. Macdonnell's name was known in every hamlet in the United States. It was not necessary for the speaker to allude to what the action was that had caused it to be so known—sufficient to say it was so, and that it was universally respected. He could not add much to what had already been said in respect to the well known qualities of Scotsmen. They were such as the citizens of any country might be proud of. He observed there were others ready to reply to the Toast, and would not therefore make any more remarks.

Capt. AMMON U.S.N. then made a brief but humorous speech. He regretted the absence of the admiral, who he was certain would feel regret when he heard that he had lost an opportunity of meeting so many of his countrymen. The Admiral belonged to the United Kingdom by birth; as all Americans did by descent, language and feelings.

LORD C. SCOTT briefly but gracefully responded. He thanked the members for the delightful entertainment they had given, and said he was proud always to have the United States and British Navies coupled together, as he well might be when he could recollect such things as happened in the Pelho, when the American Admiral Tatnell towed out the boat containing the English wounded, and said that his reason for rendering this good service was that "blood was thicker than water." (Cheers.)

Mr. MARZLAND then proposed the toasts. To the ladies was due all of gallantry, bravery and nobleness, which it had been said characterised Scotsmen. Many reforms were gradually being effected in Shanghai through their influence, to which was due much of intellectual and social advancement. Mr. MARKHAM would not say much, as the former speaker had said much that he would like to say—the ladies in Shanghai were the "stars to guide us all." To them was due much of our prosperity; and he would be glad to see the day when there were as many ladies in Shanghai as gentlemen. Those who had come out single

had all before long been seized upon and married.

Mr. W. B. RENNIE said that it fell to his lot to propose the last toast of the evening, but it was one in which all present were deeply interested, and if they had only done that honor to the good liquor provided by the Patron Saint which was his due, he was sure they ought to be in a state to drink it with enthusiasm. Shanghai was a great place and every year growing greater, to which nobody could better testify than those who visited it at intervals. For his own part he had observed during the last two years, most marked improvements both in its public and social respects; and with regard to the latter, the existence of the fine Hall in which they were then assembled showed the increasing requirements of these, and the manner in which they were supplied. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to Shanghai."

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON said that at all events with respect to this toast, it could not be complained that it was not eminently practical. It was one which would be of interest to all present. He did not think it necessary to go into a long array of figures such as appeared in the Customs Returns, to show that Shanghai was progressing; but this would be manifest by a comparison of what it is now with what it was 10 or 20 years ago. We had, no doubt, made advances, but beyond question the resources of the great valley of the Yangtze, for which Shanghai was the maritime outlet, were as yet undeveloped, and foreign trade might be considered as but in its infancy. He would not undertake to say whether this was due more to the obstructiveness of Fong-shing, or that of the co-operative policy. Both however had beyond doubt stood in the way of progress. The Shanghai community might be congratulated upon such a gathering as this; and there was no doubt that here, as elsewhere, Scotsmen displayed those qualities of head and heart, which had made them conspicuous in all parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the Company should join in singing "Auld Lang Syne," when—

LORD C. SCOTT rose and begged to propose the health of the President and members of the St. Andrew's Society. This toast was heartily responded to, and—The CHAIRMAN acknowledged it by simply saying, "you are very kind and I am very grateful."

The Company then sang "Auld Lang Syne" after the approved custom, and broke up.

THE COSMOPOLITAN LODGE BANQUET.

St. Andrew should begin to take a benign influence in the Masonic Hall, for it seems of late to have been specially devoted to his worship. The Society brought his name met there to celebrate his fête on Monday; and on Thursday, the Cosmopolitan Lodge—a lodge we must explain, for the benefit of the uninitiated, working under the Scottish constitution—not there for the same high purpose. About fifty members of the craft sat down to dinner, under the presidency of Bro. Coghill their R. W. M., supported by Bro. Stewart S. W. in the vice-chair. Among the guests were Bro. Gundry D. G. J. W., Bro. Maitland W. M. of the "Northern Lodge," Bro. Blanchard P. B. of the "Ancient Landmark Lodge" and other representatives of the different Lodges working in Shanghai under the English and American constitutions.

This Masonic St. Andrew's dinner is held yearly, as regularly as that of the lay Society, and has always been marked by convivial success. Thursday's gathering but confirmed the previous experience. We have seldom been at a large dinner where the dishes were so well served, or where the evening's festivities went on so harmoniously and uninterruptedly. The speeches may not have been so ambitious as those of the rival society, but they were certainly not less genial, or less warmly received. It was generally remarked indeed, that a certain coldness pervaded both the material and spiritual features of Monday's banquet; and some were inclined to set this fact to the debit of the Hall, and to argue that matters would have been different in the old quarters at the Club. The complete success of Thursday evening must dispel any such impression. The success of a dinner depends much more on management and service, than on locality; the latter element was markedly deficient on Monday, and the viands recruited the table cold in consequence. Servants were abundant on Thursday, and the dinner was unexceptionable.

We cannot pretend to give a full report of the speeches in which the several toasts were introduced, or responded to. The first obligatory toast at the table of British masons—"The Queen and the Craft"—and

the supplementary one—"the Rulers of our respective countries"—which is no less obligatory in this cosmopolitan settlement, were both warmly responded to.

The CHAIRMAN next rose to propose "The Grand Lodge of Scotland whose anniversary we celebrate, and the Grand Lodges of all other constitutions." It is unnecessary (said Bro. Coghill) for me to allude to the circumstances connected with the Festival of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai, which have led to our holding this Ancient National Masonic celebration, in this remote spot in the Eastern hemisphere, on the 3rd of December instead of on St. Andrew's day; but be that as it may, I think the members of the Lodge have reason to congratulate themselves on the large and happy gathering of the craft, over which I have the honor to preside at this festive board. Situated as we are in the far East, we are not only among the youngest, but we are certainly the most distant of the daughters who own the sway of our Ancient and honored mother, the Grand Lodge of Scotland. But, brethren, although so many thousands miles divide us, I am sure we will yield to none of our sisters in duty and obedience. Distance I am proud to say has strengthened, rather than diminished the affectionate allegiance which with true Masonic ties binds us together. With these remarks I call upon you, brethren, to drink to "The Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Grand Lodges of all other constitutions," coupled with the name of the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Earl of Dalhousie.

"Our Sister Lodges in Shanghai under the English Constitution," and "Our Sister Lodge under the American Constitution" were next proposed by the CHAIRMAN and by Bro. DONALDSON respectively, and responded to by Bros. MAITLAND, GUNDRY and BLANCHARD, on behalf of the "Northern," "Tuscan" and "Ancient Landmark" Lodges.

"Prosperity to Lodge Cosmopolitan" was next proposed by Bro. GUNDRY, who presumed he was allowed the privilege of proposing the toast of the evening, on account of his long intimacy with the Lodge. For he had, although not a member, followed its career from the outset; from the inaugural ceremony, when brother Donaldson was installed as its first master, to the installation of each of his successors, and at each of the very pleasant banquets that had been annually held to celebrate the festival of their patron Saint. For a long time, the Cosmopolitan Lodge enjoyed a monopoly of these social gatherings in Shanghai. High festivals were sometimes held to honor some Masonic star, or to celebrate some marked event in Free Masonry; but these were gigantic efforts in which the whole Masonic community joined. The Cosmopolitan alone had held such convivial meetings, as a private Lodge. Lately, however, the other Masonic bodies had shown a disposition to encroach on this monopoly. He had lately had the pleasure of attending several Masonic banquets in Shanghai, and was glad to know that there were likely to be many more during the ensuing year. He was glad, because these banquets tend to foster the good feeling and good fellowship which is one of the objects of Freemasonry to promote; men were brought together in a Masonic Lodge and at a Masonic banquet who might otherwise never meet on terms of social intimacy. They met too on a footing of complete equality, which it was almost the exclusive privilege of Freemasonry to confer. He had an impression that Shakespeare somewhere said

"Are we not brethren?
So man and man should be"

But it was only at a masonic banquet that his theory was fully realised, or that it was possible to efface distinctions which resumed their sway on the morrow, in the struggle of daily life. We had, then, good reason to wish prosperity to a Lodge which had set so good an example, and had so successfully practised the hospitality which was a rite no less than a boast of Freemasonry. It was sufficient to look at the number of members present that evening to see that the Lodge was prospering highly under Bro. Coghill's rule, and he trusted it would continue to do so equally under that of his successor.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the toast as follows: Worshipful Past Master Gundry, Worshipful Wardens and worthy Brethren, I esteem it a high honor to have to return thanks for the toast of prosperity to the Lodge Cosmopolitan, over which I sway the gavel. The very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to refer to the working of the lodge, the success of its annual festivals, its large numbers, and the harmony and brotherly love which characterize its intercourse with the sister lodges in Shanghai, working under other national constitutions, have been listened to by myself and the members of this lodge with the highest feelings of satisfaction.

We are very grateful indeed for this expression of your opinion and goodwill, and I earnestly hope and trust that the truly masonic sentiments which have hitherto guided our conduct towards each other, from the foundation of this lodge, will continue to prevail unimpaired. It is a matter of mutual gratification that the same gracious courtesy and harmony which exists between the sister Grand Lodges of Scotland, England and America should be reflected so faithfully among their daughter lodges in Shanghai. The title of our lodge—"Cosmopolitan"—appropriately indicates that, however various our places of birth or nationality, we Masons have, in our mystic ties, a wider platform upon which to meet; a stronger bond than country, creed or color, unites us harmoniously together, in the work of charity and brotherly love. I am happy to be able to say, in conclusion, that at no period of its existence has the lodge been so prosperous, its muster roll so full, and its exchequer so well filled, as at this conclusion of the year over which I have had the privilege and honor to preside over its labours.

The "last link of the Cosmopolitan" was next proposed from the Chair and responded to by Brother Stackpole, the latest initiate. "Our guests of the evening," warmly proposed by brother BIRN acting J. W. called forth an appropriate reply from Bro. MAITLAND, who expressed the high appreciation which he, in common with other guests, felt of Cosmopolitan hospitality.

Our "Absent Brethren" was next proposed by brother Stewart S. W. who, alluding to the large muster roll of the Lodge, said he was glad to know that many of the old members who had now left Shanghai still remained members of the Lodge; and he was sure all would have the greatest pleasure in drinking their healths. He would mention the names of Bros. BORDALE, CROMBIE, THORBURN, and there were many others who had done good service to the Lodge; whom we should be delighted to see back again, and whom in their absence we were glad to honor. Without further remarks at this late period of the evening, he called on them to drink the health of our "Absent Brethren."

"The Ladies," toasted by Bro. BLANCHARD, were humorously answered for by Brother COWDEROY, who said that bachelorhood was the fault of those who persisted in it. The ladies were quite ready to aid all those who chose the better course.

The TYLER'S toast, to "all poor and distressed Masons," concluded the list, after which the Lodge was closed, and a majority of the guests left. A goodly number, however, were still induced to stay, by hints of approaching toddy; and, we hear, prolonged the festivities far into the morning.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Nov. 27th, 1868.

Before Sir ER. HORNBY,
And Messrs. G. A. Lindsay, J. E. Stewart,
And F. G. White, J. Gilliland, J. P. Tate, (Jury.)

PRIMROSE v. DESLANDES.

Claim for Tls. 3,500.

Mr. Hannon for plaintiffs.

Mr. Harwood for defendant.

We conclude the evidence in this case, of which we were able to give only the first portion in our last issue.

Mr. HANNON said the chief allegation was that his client had been guilty of negligence. Now he was prepared to show that such was not the case; but that on the contrary, he had evinced the greatest care in selecting the opium for Messrs. PRIMROSE and Co.

In the selection of the first 25 chests, every precaution had been used, and due care given to the selection, yet in spite of all this, the opium had turned out a little coarse, though of excellent quality; and of all this the plaintiff was well aware. As to the remainder, Mr. Harwood contended that he had many witnesses who would prove that it was the very best that ever came to the port; but keeping it in the hot hold of the ship during the summer months, had affected it. Nevertheless, he would show to the Court that the plaintiff had disposed of it at market rate and at a profit. Captain Patridge had shown that it touched 99, and 100 is the maximum density, thus proving that the difference in its quality must have been slight indeed. Now, in regard to the custom of shroffage, it will be shown that the buyer's inspector always takes one cake, and chests are weighed less than cake. He would call.

Captain DESLANDES—I am an opium inspector, and master of the *Emily Jane*. On 20th May last I received instructions from Messrs. PRIMROSE and Co. to inspect 25 chests of opium on board the *Ariel*. I inspected three or four chests and told plaintiff it was a little coarse, and was worth two or three taels under market rate. He said he had bought it at Tls. 10 under market rate, and enquired whether I thought it was worth it. The opium was a little coarse, but it was the best quality which comes to Shanghai. I went on board the *Emily Jane* and told my shroff to weigh it as usual—i.e., take a cake. The inspector is the responsible party to pay shroffage. I subsequently got instructions to inspect some on board the *Emily Jane*. That was also the very best drug—not a flaw to be seen either out or inside; then again 30 chests, that was also good quality, not coarse. I took shroffage in each case. I recollect Chinese subsequently inspecting and refusing it; they gave various reasons. It was on a falling market. I do not recollect the date. In hot weather the cakes become flat and lose weight. The best opium in summer time gets coarse and will, if weighed too often, get as flat as a pancake. That's why brokers won't weigh more than five out of every 20 chests; they judge the weight of the others by the five weighed.

To Mr. HANNON—I did instruct Mr. Harwood. I told Mr. Harwood that PRIMROSE wanted a certificate to pass it through the bank. The certificate I gave was according to the opium. I have never seen a certificate with the remark "coarse cakes" on it. Mr. PRIMROSE did not ask me to omit the word coarse from the certificate. The buyer has not, to my knowledge, anything to do with paying the shroffage, unless he is the inspector himself, then he takes the ball and pays the shroffage. Opium is first inspected, then weighed, and then the ball is taken out. I claimed shroffage on one occasion from one of the Chinese buyers of that opium, but did not receive it. I never received any shroffage after it came in to PRIMROSE & Co.'s hands. Mr. PRIMROSE ordered the scale allowance to be given to the Chinese inspector who came to look at it; and Sassoon and Co. ordered the shroffage to be charged on every occasion. Shroffage was paid on the 10 chests, but not on the five. I had orders from the house not to allow PRIMROSE and Co. to inspect their opium without payment of the shroffage; I wrote them to that effect. I know nothing about its being paid in a cheque which was refused, and as yet requested. I do not know that when Sassoon and Co. sold opium that they insisted that I should be the inspector. My defence is that all the opium inspected for PRIMROSE and Co. was up to the quality.

Mr. EZZEKIEL of E. D. Sassoon and Co. stated.—Mr. Walworth, after we had refused PRIMROSE and Co. permission to inspect, their opium without prepayment of the inspection fee, brought Tls. 60, and paid it, requesting us to note that it was done under protest.

To Mr. HANNON—I did say that it was the very best opium that we had seen. I bought it because we heard that PRIMROSE and Co. were going to sacrifice it. Only 10 chests were sold here, the rest we shipped to the Outports. It is not 2nd hand drug that is generally shipped away. I could, if I liked, charge the inspection fee of Tls. 2 per chest from a person every time he came to look at his opium. I never charged PRIMROSE and Co. before they had the dispute with Captain DESLANDES. I remember negotiating a sale of some opium to PRIMROSE and Co. and cancelled the agreement because they wanted some one else besides Captain DESLANDES to inspect it. I object to other inspectors because they come on board to fool, not to do business.

W. F. LEWIS.—I am Master and Owner of the *Water Witch*—I have had some experience in opium. I saw 25 chests on board the *Ariel*. The boiling quality was 1st class. The shape has nothing whatever to do with the quality. I saw several chests with the mark "E.D.S." on them, the cakes were coarse, which would entitle it to a reduction; it however depends on the market. It would be very soft in hot weather; and would of course lose weight. In winter it gets hard and coarse. The highest touch I ever saw was 70. That is considered 1st quality. I do not understand the other witness saying he has seen it touch 99. I know that the 25 chests belonging to Vasseeno and Co. were the same as I saw on board the *Ariel*. I would not pay 1st price for it.

To COURT.—If I had been requested to inspect it for a purchaser I should have given a similar certificate, with the additional of shroffage, "though coarse and thick in skin." I saw the 25 chests first on board the *Ariel*. I can't remember the date, I think it was about 2½ months ago.

Captain BENNETT sworn.—I am Master of the *Wellington*.—I have been in the opium trade 18 years. The quality is not influenced by the shape. Warm weather deteriorates it about a cake per month. Weighing tends to flatten it. Chinamen refuse to take anything they can't make a squeeze on.

Mr. RUSSELL.—Has been in the opium trade 16 years. When opium is boiled good; it is good. The shape is objected to when the market is low, and buyers will subsequently accept the same drug if the market is rising. It becomes soft and loses weight in hot weather.

To Mr. HANSEN.—If I had two batches of the same quality of opium, one with hard and the other with soft skin, it would depend on the market which I would call first class.

Mr. HARWOOD proceeded to call several Chinese witnesses who it was discovered had left the Court; and the learned gentleman, being unsuccessful in his application for an adjournment, had no alternative but to sum up his case. He stated that the evidence of both Captains Deslandes and Lewes had amply proved that the batch of 25 chests was really of first quality drug; and that the Court had had the opinion of several experts who all said that the shape of the balls does not affect the quality. Captain Patridge had proved that it was up to 99. Mr. Ezekiel had said it was the best they received, and Capt. Lewes who boiled it said also the quality was first class. He (the learned Counsel) regretted that he had not his witnesses to prove more positively the excellence of the quality of the drug, but Capt. Deslandes and Mr. Ezekiel had fully shown that this particular batch had been quite up to the mark. It had been proved that it was bought in hot weather, that it deteriorates in summer, then gets a hard coarse skin on it, and that, on a falling market, is sufficient to have it rejected. Again, witnesses have shown that the Chinese do not like to deal with persons out of the trade, and thus the plaintiff would experience more difficulty to get rid of it, than a regular dealer in the drug. Several of the witnesses who boiled the opium said that the quality was first class; and indeed, throughout the entire case, the quality has been attested to be best drug. In regard to the 70 balls taken for shroffage, the evidence has shown that it is the custom to take one ball out of each chest for inspecting it; so that in this respect his client had only acted strictly within the recognised custom; the evidence had also shown that they had only made a profit of 6 mace on each of the balls, which was barely sufficient to pay the expense of charcoal, paper, etc., used at the boiling.

Mr. HANSEN would take the opportunity, while the question of the 6 mace profit was fresh in the minds of the Jury, to remind them of the allowance, which is, and was made, of 12s. 2 per chest. This allowance is to cover just such expenses as those his learned friend had mentioned; and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover for those 70 balls. In regard to the other part of the evidence, the speaker said that he could not understand the tricks of this opium trade. A close combination among Captains and others concerned, existed, which tends to keep outsiders in ignorance of the trade. Mr. Hansen alluded to the line of defence used by the defendants, and said that, his clients being green, advantage had been taken of their inexperience. To say the least of it, he (the speaker), could only call it a dirty transaction. And again look at the price; the defendant knew that the quality of the drug he was recommending was not up to that he certified; he knew also that that fact was discovered; and to keep the matter close, E. D. Sassoon and Co. bought it in, to screen themselves and their Captain from exposure.

His LORSHIP then summed up as follows: Gentlemen, this is an important case for you to decide, because it involves the principle of the liability—its extent and nature—of a person paid to perform a certain duty. It is important also from another point of view, because it involves the bona fides of a transaction between an employer and the person he employed. Now the Law implies that a person holding himself forth as competent to perform a certain duty is bound to show skill and knowledge in the performance of that duty, and equally the most perfect good faith, and if by reason of gross negligence, or incapacity, or carelessness, or bad faith, loss occurs to the person who employs him, he renders himself liable for such loss and an action will lie against him. I say gross carelessness or negligence to distinguish more clearly between such misconduct and faults of discretion or in advertence.

The real question in this case for you to consider is first, whether the opium bought by Messrs. Primrose and inspected by Captain Deslandes on their behalf was in

fact as he described it in his certificate, of the best quality. If you are of opinion that it was not of the best quality then you have to enquire and decide upon the evidence offered, if the error in describing it as such was the simple result of an error in judgment,—in which case Captain Deslandes would not be liable except he neglected the ordinary means of precautions necessary to arrive at a sound judgment;—or whether Captain Deslandes knew what he gave that certificate that the opium was not such as would be considered by the trade as answering to the description of best quality, in which case the plaintiffs should be entitled to a verdict on the ground that Captain Deslandes, for some motive or another, gave a certificate which he knew was not strictly a perfect one; because his certificate induced the purchasers to buy, and thus was the prima facie cause of the loss sustained. In forming your opinion, gentlemen, you will be guided by the evidence of the witnesses called on both sides. With the exception of Captain Bennett, who does not seem to have seen the opium in question, they all three distinctly say that they should not have given such a certificate. You have also the evidence of the would-be Chinese purchasers, who also declare that the opium was not of the best quality, but medium, and you have the fact deposited to and not contradicted, that on several occasions purchasers refused to accept it on the same ground. Mr. Ezekiel, who said it was of first boiling quality, was the seller of a large portion of it, and he was also under the circumstance and for the reasons he described, subsequently the buyer of it when sold in the market for what it would fetch; but the question is not whether it was of the first boiling quality, but whether it was, in the state in which it was sold, the best quality of drug.

The question of damages will not arise if you should come to the conclusion that, exercising his best judgment and using reasonable care, skill and diligence, Capt. Deslandes gave a bona fide certificate on the subject of the quality of this drug; and that there is only a difference of opinion not unlikely to exist on such matters between himself and the witnesses; but if, on the contrary, you are of opinion that the certificate was not bona fide and that Capt. Deslandes knew that the drug was not such as could properly be called best quality, then it will be your duty to enquire into the amount of actual loss sustained by the plaintiffs. Now, there are certain elements of damage to which I can at once draw your attention. If the certificate was an improper certificate, Capt. Deslandes has no right to the fee which he paid him for inspection, neither has he any right to the ball of opium out of each chest, which, after weighing and after the drug had become the property of the plaintiffs, he extracted; and this, no matter whether the custom of taking such a ball is a good or bad one. This custom also I shall leave entirely to you to deal with. There is also the difference between the price paid for the drug by Messrs. Primrose, and the price which the Chinese were willing to give for it, on account of its not being up to quality. This is variously stated at from 5 to 10 tolas.

The Jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiffs, leaving it to the Judge to assess damages. They found however that Capt. Deslandes acted in accordance with the custom of the port in taking a cake of opium as shroffage from each chest no inspected. But at the same time they thought the custom in this respect was unjustifiable.

With the consent of the principals to the suit, the assessing of the damages was left to the Court, with power to the counsel to move, if they should not agree with its decision.

The damages have since been assessed at 12s. 100.

Miscellaneous.

A re-hearing in the cross actions "*Palant vs. Patridge*" and vice versa, reported in our issue of 14th ultimo, took place on 28th ultimo before Mr. Goodwin, who confirmed the decision of the Law Secretary.

Our readers have no doubt seen in our advertising columns an offer, for sale, of the copy-right and plant of the *Recorder* newspaper. This step is owing, we believe, to the intended departure from Shanghai of the present Editor of that paper, who goes to take charge of the leading journal in Hongkong, at the end of this year. We shall regret to lose, from Shanghai, a colleague with whom we have always worked in most friendly rivalry, and from whom we have always experienced courtesy.

The complaints made of the attendance at the St. Andrew's dinner should convince future Committees that the principle of admitting only a limited number of servants will not work in China. Experienced hands always disregard the prohibition to bring their own boys, and those who did so got on very well on Monday. But the obedient majority, confiding in the foresight and management of the Committee, trust to the "organised" body of servants, and get starved as a natural consequence.

A correspondent calls attention to the disgraceful state of the side-walks in the Malacca, and asks whether they are supposed to be in course of repair. Their surface is at present diversified by deep holes and ponds, and is generally far below the level of the road. An occasional granite slab lies where it has been lying for weeks, and adds to the difficulties of the passengers. If they are supposed to be in the hands of the "Works" Committee, he would like to see an occasional coolie employed on them, so as to inspire a hope of better things hereafter; but they seem completely neglected.

We were glad to see that the first meet, this season, of the Paper Hunt, on Saturday afternoon, was well attended. Scarcely a foot behind the Grand Stand, leading over some good jumps at the back of the Judge's Bungalow and on towards the Bubbling Well; whence, crossing the road, it led in the direction of Jessfield. After making a good circuit by *Fa-ka* and the old Bubbling Well Road, the foxes were run into near the 2 mile bridge on the Bubbling Well Road. The finish was over some capital water jumps, which Mr. Bidwell of *Boatroler* was the first to clear. The rest of the Hunt came upon after, Mr. Ilbert being second. A Cup value \$20 is thus added to the list of *Boatroler*'s winnings. The finish was graced by the presence of many of the fair sex.

The second Hunt of the season came off on Saturday. About twenty men, we are told, turned out; and had a capital run from Dent's godown, Hong-que, to the back of the Judge's bungalow, where, at a big water jump, a rider in a tall hat came to the condign grief which such a head covering merits. Mr. Lang on *Fragment* was the first to touch the fox.

A correspondent writes to ask whether we can explain the hidden allegory in the following paragraph from Friday's *Recorder*.

"An unfortunate accident happened yesterday to a buffalo who was taken down to the Yang-king-pang Creek to drink. He took it into his head to walk into one of the drains and got down to the length of his tether, the boy holding him being unable to pull him back. In order to extricate him, they had to cut a hole through the Road."

As the drains are only five feet high by three feet wide, it is obviously impossible that a buffalo can have got in, and still more impossible that he could get out through the small aperture that could be made in the top. It is clear, therefore, that there must be some hidden meaning, which our correspondent is anxious to learn.

The following passage from a statement by the cook and steward of a vessel which lately landed a cargo of South Sea Islanders at Moreton Bay, Queensland, has elicited extreme indignation in Australia.

"We then sailed to an island named Manicelo, where we put off a boat to trade with the natives, who came swimming out to meet us, bringing plenty of coconuts with them, tied upon sticks in the water. Some of them came on board the boats, while others came in their canoes to see the vessel, numbering twenty-one, many of them bringing their clubs and implements of war with them. They were relieved of these on deck, and taken down to see the mysteries of the hold, when the vessel set sail, the canoes were cut adrift, and we went away from the island. The wives of some of these men swam after the ship for more than three miles, crying loudly for the restoration of their husbands." It is stated that of the 110 persons thus got together, 24 died on the voyage.

The Australian Government has of course taken the matter up, and it is hoped the parties concerned may meet the deserved punishment.

The fire in the Rue de Consulat, whose occurrence we reported Thursday morning, seems to have been caused by one of the European inmates. In crossing from one room to another, he discovered a blaze in his boy's room. Going there, he found a tin of Kerosine oil on fire. He took hold of this intending to throw it out into the street, but it was so hot that he dropped it by the way, and it of course set fire to the whole place. This, at least, is one account we

have heard of the affair, but several others have reached us differing somewhat in detail. With the strong wind that was blowing, there was little hope for the other houses in the block; and we were not surprised to find that the flames ended, only with the destruction of the last building. The Hooks and Ladders might, perhaps, have saved two or three end houses, had they begun operations a little further away from the fire. But in their anxiety, apparently, to escape the accusation of destroying a building unnecessarily, they attacked one so close to the flames that these over-powered their efforts. It was, however, greatly owing to their exertions that a range of lightly built houses running parallel with the Cathedral and adjoining the end of the burnt block, was saved. As usually happens, the fire occurred at low tide, and difficulty was found in obtaining water. It was only by digging a hole in the bed of the creek to catch the dribbling ebb tide, that any could be got. A hose was at length got to play on the square European built house, at the far end of the burning row, which was thus unquestionably saved from destruction; and by making No. 1 pump into No. 2, sufficient length of hose was obtained to play on the point of junction between the burning row and the houses running alongside the Cathedral, to which we have already referred as being indebted to the efforts of the Hooks and Ladders. By the latter the connexion was partially severed, sufficiently to enable the engines to keep the flames at bay. Otherwise, the Cathedral itself seemed at one time in imminent danger. The houses on the opposite side of the street, too, were in danger of ignition, and many of the inmates were pouring water over the fronts to cool them. A large quantity of property was destroyed in a godown at the end of the block; the Chinese tenant, we believe, pleads a loss of 12s. 50,000. We also hear a rumour that two children were burned in one house; their parents had put them to sleep, gone out and locked the doors, and the children could not get out. This is however mere report.

Correspondence.

WILKINSON & CO. v. SANKKE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—On the 12th instant you reported a case which had the day before been tried in the Mixed Court, where a foreign firm had sued a Chinaman for loss ensuing from short lengths of certain bales of American Drills, bought by the former from the latter; and the decision, as printed, was that the Chinaman should pay the claim made, and take recourse against the foreigner from whom he first bought the Drills.

I have since heard that the expectant Tung-che did not agree to this judgment, and that after some discussion the whole case was remitted to the Chief Judge, who has laid down the English law as applying to it, and given a decision in favor of the defendant on the ground that there was, in the broker's contract, no warranty as to the length of the Goods.

The amount involved in this case is trifling, but the principle of the affair is most important, not only to me and my brother brokers, but to the Shanghai mercantile community.

I presume from your report that no lengths were named in the broker's contract note, and that the Drills were purchased (as I learn) simply as of the M. M. Chop. Now it is notorious to any one who has bought or sold these goods, that their length varies from 39 to 40 yards, that it is more often the latter than the former, and that any dimensions much short of this would indicate false packing or fraud on the part of the manufacturer.

In the case in question the goods were proved to have been very short in length, some pieces only measuring 33 yards, or say 15 per cent. below the standard. The drills were bought on the faith of the chop, and it was no more necessary to specify on the contract that they were of the usual dimensions than it would be to state that "Tun-sin," "Taiping" or "Fok-sing" Eagle Chop Grey Shirtings were fully eight pounds four ounces in weight. These latter goods have always, as far as my knowledge goes, been accepted without murmur in Shanghai by both natives and foreigners, and no warranty as to weight, has ever, so far as I know, been asked for. The chops have, as it were, carried their own weight with them, and acted as a sort of implied warranty. The same has been the case with all the best known marks of American drills; and this leads me to believe that a custom of the trade has thereby been established. I cannot say whether this custom

should or should not override the law as laid down by the Chief Judge; but the most dispassionate observer cannot fail to notice that a custom so universally acknowledged must have some connection with an implied warranty. I have looked up "Chitty on Contracts" and after dreary wading through voluminous of horseflesh which seem to form a staple ground for legal arguments, I find at page 402, edition 1867, the following plain statement:—

"It seems, moreover, that the custom of any particular trade may establish an implied warranty—between parties who transact business therein—it being presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the dealings of the parties were regulated by the custom."

Of course an express warranty cannot be affected by the custom of the trade; but in the case under consideration there was nothing of this kind. There was only the understanding—not written perhaps, but still duly comprehended by both parties, that the Drills should be of the customary length—and it eventually proved that this was not the case.

I have all due respect for the chief judge's dicta, but the point involved in his last decision is of such importance to all mercantile men in Shanghai, that I feel no hesitation in asking you to insert my view of the subject. There are, I know, several importers in Shanghai who lean to the other side of the question, and decline to admit any claim after goods have once passed into the vendee's hands—but the question is not one of opinion—but of right, and I trust that the Chamber of Commerce will find it more interesting than that of the clothing worn by colonial Britishers.

Yours truly,
A. BROKER.

Shanghai, 27th Nov., 1868.

NEWCIWANG.

The Commissioner of Customs' quarterly return says:—

In 1867 Foreign fabrics were disposed of most luxuriously; the portions of stocks that remained in warehouses on the appearance of ice found ready purchasers during the winter, and the first consignments were also sold with most satisfactory results. Not without some grounds, therefore, was it conjectured that an alteration had taken place in the character and tastes of the colonists of Manchuria; they intended, it appeared, to indulge in more extravagant habits, and to cast back into the channels of commerce part of the gains that those had carried to them. Moreover, Chinese, who were regarded as the best authorities on the subject, alleged, with confidence, that the Korean traders were wiser of the restraints imposed upon them, and would in the spring, on the return of the Peking Embassy, require supplies at the frontier mart of Fengwang; and the excellence of the 1867 crops, in regard to both quantity and quality, was undisputed. The first anticipations have been realized to as large an extent as could, justifiably, have been expected. Despite the great fertility of, and the success with which farming is carried on in the annexed strip of Mongolia, and the more thickly inhabited portion of Kien, the districts that border on Yung-tai its commercial importance, viewed generally, are it cannot be denied, less populous and less opulent than the poorest of the eighteen provinces. Yet in addition to exports, they have, in six months, sent to the South, in Foreign vessels, one million and a half in Silver, and at least half a million in junk.

Unhappily exaggerated ideas were formed of the requirements and resources of the consuming regions, and consignments have, in consequence, been forwarded on an altogether disproportionate scale. The other hopes have also met with disappointment. The Koreans have persisted in their obstinate reliance on the products of their own country; and many fabrics, which were brought up expressly to meet the demand looked for on the part of that singular people, still encumber the warehouses. The fruitfulness of the 1867 crop was not exaggerated, but the purchases of Pulse and other chief manufactures have been reduced, and too often rendered unprofitable, by the growing competition with which Henan Cakes has had to contend, on the part of Oil Cakes from Java, and of Gunno, and by the exceptionally low value of Sugar. The depression in the price of the latter commodity is injurious in two respects; the plantations are given up to the cultivation of rice, which requires a much smaller quantity of manure—only two pieces of Cakes being used for a space which, in the case of Sugar, requires six,—while its more abundant production naturally interferes with the consumption of Pulse. The diminution in the demand for the latter must also be, to some extent, attributed to the great increase in its cultivation in Kwang-tung, since the cessation of the constant and bloody disputes between the Hakka (客家) and the Panti, the quantity produced being, it is stated, sufficient to support twelve inhabitants of the province during two months.

THE EXPLORATION OF CHINESE ASIA.

(Friend of India.)

A very important Memorandum by Mr. Morrison, one of our Consuls in China, was lately communicated to the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. It was called forth by the difficulties and hardships to which Captain Montgomerie's Pandit was exposed during the route survey which he made between Nepal and Lhasa. Mr. Morrison's words are so important that we quote them:—

"It is to be regretted that the Topographical Department in India, under a mistaken supposition that the Chinese Government disallows foreigners to travel in their country, have thought it necessary to send agents across the Chinese frontier to make surveys in a clandestine manner, instead of openly."

Travelling in China and Tartary is now perfectly easy and safe for British subjects provided with passports, and in their proper characters; but the detention of travellers, while the assumption of false characters (especially on the part of surveyors) must tend to excite suspicions in the minds of the Chinese, injurious to the friendly and confidential relations which have now subsisted for seven years between the British and the Chinese Government. Since 1861 many British subjects, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and Russians, have every year travelled over a large extent of eastern and central China and Tartary without meeting the slightest hindrance or molestation. The friendly disposition towards foreigners equally of Chinese, Tartars, and Tibetans, is abundantly described in the books of Turner, Hue, Fortune, and others. Although persons may travel safely in China or Tartary without knowing the language of the country, the knowledge of at least a few words would be useful to enable travellers to dispel groundless fears, which sometimes are a cause of difficulty. The stoppage at the frontier of travellers without passports need not be considered to indicate hostility to foreigners. It is done simply in compliance with municipal regulations, which are enforced more strictly against Chinese themselves than against foreigners. The restrictions on Europeans have been imposed, not by the Chinese, but by their own governments, in the interest of order, and to prevent a trade of very great value being monopolized by the agents of privileged persons. That the Chinese Government does not entertain towards foreigners the jealousy often ascribed to it, is proved by its readiness to employ foreigners in positions of trust, and where scientific qualifications are demanded. The present chief of the Chinese Maritime Customs is a British subject, having under him a staff of several hundreds of Europeans. The arsenal at Nanking and the dockyard at Foochow are respectively under British and French officers. One hundred and fifty years ago the great survey of the empire (an admirable one for the period) was made for the Chinese Government by European (chiefly French) mathematicians, who were allowed to send copies of it freely to Europe. It cannot be doubted that the Chinese Government would now be perfectly willing, if the proceeding were suggested to them, to undertake conjointly with the British Government an expedition to discover precisely the rights between the Chinese territories and British India. They would no more object to an overland traffic by such routes than they have ever done to the traffic with Russia through Mongolia, or to that with Corea, Cochinchina and Burma."

This is most satisfactory, but it is contrary to the common belief on the subject, and the willingness of the Chinese to permit travellers to enter Tibet from India should be at once put to rest. If, for instance, we can suppose that the Chinese still claim suzerainty over the Pamir steps then, according to the recommendation of Sir R. Marchison in his last Anniversary address, application should be at once made to our Minister at Peking on behalf of "the able young Indian officer, Lieutenant Hayward, who has already penetrated in sporting excursions, to the north of the Hindu Kush," to be allowed to explore the regions north of that mountain range, and clear the flanks of the Pamir steps, thus dealing up some of the problems in the physical geography of central Asia. The progress of Mr. T. T. Cooper would seem to show that Mr. Consul Morrison's representations are not exaggerated. Certainly the insouciance of the late Sir P. Bruce, when at Peking, is greatly to be lamented. He refused to apply for passports for the Expedition to Lhasa sanctioned by the Council, and geographical research north of the Himalayas has been arrested ever since. Native agents are all very well, and Capt. Montgomerie's Pandit thoroughly deserves the honour, as well as the gift, of a thirty guinea gold watch bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society through Lord Strangford. But no one will deny that Captain Montgomerie himself would have been better, while neither in commercial nor political missions are native agents of use. What could a native have done at Moscow, had the best been sent there, without Captain Shaden? And what has the Government of India really gained by the half information picked up by Pandit Munpoo at a distance from the Ru-sins, or by the ignorance of Shere Singh? The truth of Consul Morrison's very confident statements should be at once tested by an application to Peking for passports for a party of English survey officers and naturalists to proceed from Darjeeling, or Massoorie to Lhasa.

BURMAIL.

(Indian Daily News.)

THE trade between British and Upper Burma in 1867-68 seems to have doubled that of the preceding year. The rebellion of 1860-67 was fatal to traffic in the interior, and the imports into British territory fell considerably. The anarchy and lawlessness that everywhere prevailed might have prolonged this depression, but for the agricultural vitality of the country. The exports during 1867-68 having increased 60-97, and the imports 65-42 per cent. over the average of the past five years. Seaborne trade has likewise expanded, but greater interest attaches to the commercial relations between the political divisions in consequence of the reduced 5 per cent. duties under the new treaty, and the probable revival of the traffic with Western China. Of the latter there is every reason to be sanguine. We have far older evidence than Captain Shaden's of the commercial activity and wealth of the cities of Western China, and of the population of Yunnan, political agitation diverted the trade that found outlet at the Tenasserim ports to the south-eastern coast of the continent, but notwithstanding Burmese intrigues, Captain Shaden appears to have gained the good-will and confidence of those on whom the revival will chiefly depend. During his stay at Momein a party from Mandalay arrived with presents at an adjacent town, forwarding on their credentials, which, it is reason to believe, contained overtures for defeating the intention of the expedition, but the latter nevertheless triumphed. A British agent at Bhamo will be absolutely necessary, and in time one in the Panthay country, where English merchants will soon congregate, if the Mahomedan government proves sincere in its professions of good-will and liberality. These prospects, however, are not likely to secure the good behaviour of the King of Ava, for unlike the ruler of a native state in Hindostan, he has no example by which to benefit, and, apparently void of dynastic pride, seems satisfied with his present security of possession. The complaints against his sharp trading have frequent and evidently not false; but with a flourishing commerce, with rising ports on one boundary, and a rich inland trade on the other, either he or his successor must eventually appreciate the advantages of British trade. And to the trade equivalent of the development at which the trade of the country may arrive, we have to consider the disadvantages under which it labours. Most important is the remarkable sparsity of population. Western China immediately beyond swarms with its active millions. Hindostan on the west can spare its hundreds of thousands of labourers, but the swampy rice-yielding tracts of Burmah contain in the Indian Provinces a population of about 25.8 to the square mile, and much less in the interior, where women are frequently the tillers of the soil. Even the Irrawaddy, that might form the great artery of the country, is neglected, and proper means of communication are confined to British territory. Then come the rapacity of monarch and ministers, the occasional disturbances that disorganize the country, and the oppression that reigns around. Remedy these and add to the improved result the prospects of ports like Rangoon and Moulmein, the impulse of the trade with Western China, the augmenting demand for grain and timber, as well as the exposure of the mineral wealth of the country, and we may conceive the expansion at the end of five years only. But a Burmese despot is far less able to comprehend this picture, its possibility, and the means of accomplishment, than even any of our native princes. The despotism of Burmah is not the feudal system of India, and the people are far less warlike in Rajpoot, Sikh, or Hindostanee. It is quite possible that their desire for foreign occupation, the active interference of the British Government may be most acceptable. But we hesitate in breaking a principle on one side of the bay which is contributing to our national glory on the other, and Government seems content to await the overwhelming wave of commercial relations for any radical change. Neither the blind despotism of the Burmese monarch, nor the high principled forbearance of English power, can resist that. If the Tenasserim ports, absorbing the trade of Burmah proper, are about to suck the commerce of Western China, the King at Mandalay will soon find himself powerless, more especially when the only Government he fears, can neither ruin its own commerce nor see it prejudiced. There is as little necessity that a King should not reign at Mandalay as that the late Maharajah of Mysore should not have had a successor, but it may be argued, or otherwise constrained so to shape his policy as not to obstruct the development of his country.

THE VALUE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND.

(Englishman.)

The indifference of the present generation of Englishmen to the position of India, is one of those extraordinary facts which no reasoning can account for. Acquired after a long and desperate struggle with French, Dutch, and Native Powers, the Indian Empire has reached the highest point of prosperity and power. Of all the possessions of Great Britain, it is the only one that pays its own charges. The fact that we are committing upon it still more inexplicable from the altered position of our growth, and which may at any moment become the formidable enemies of England. It is only during the last twenty years that Rus-

sia and America have obtained strong positions bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. When we hold India, and appreciated properly her position during the latter part of the eighteenth, and a large portion of the present century, the nations we have mentioned had no strong positions on the Pacific. We had only our trade with China to protect, and Australia was the home only of a few squatters and convicts, offering no temptation to the attacks of foreign enemies. Yet the statesmen of England had a proper appreciation of the value of India at that time, and when war broke out with France and Holland, English fleets were sent to guard her Indian possessions and her trade with China. Then India had a fleet of her own, sufficiently strong to guard her coasts, and destroy the privateers and pirates that infested her seas. Nay, every Indian trading ship was well armed, and one of the most glorious maritime exploits on record was achieved by a fleet of Indian merchant-vessels against the men-of-war and frigates of France, commanded by the celebrated Comte de Linois. The merchant-vessels laden with the teas and silks of China, instead of attempting to escape, would have caused their capture in detail, boldly bore down upon the French fleet in order of battle, and the latter absolutely fell. Now all is changed. The merchant-vessels are no longer armed; the Indian fleet has ceased to exist; British commerce with the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia has increased enormously; another large and important colony—New Zealand—has been added to the British Crown; the United States has in California a strong position on the Pacific; Russia has an equally strong position on the Amoor and Petropaulsk, which will enable either of these nations, in case of war, to attack our helpless and now wealthy Australian colonies, and destroy our Chinese trade, and this is the time when the present generation of Englishmen regard with indifference, and more than indifference, the possession of India. A debate in the House of Commons, on Indian questions, is like reading the Riot Act to a mob. A general skeddadle, to use an expressive Americanism, of members takes place, and matters of the largest importance are discussed in an empty house. We have just seen that only twenty members, out of some 650, could be got to listen to the Indian budget, and some of them were asleep. We confess that this marked indifference to the possession of India, in a people so shrewd and so thoroughly alive to their own interests, is altogether incomprehensible. This is not the case with other European Powers. The conquest of India has been the ambitious aspiration of every Czar of Russia since the days of Peter the Great to the present hour. It was the dream of the first Napoleon, and the sole object of the expedition to Egypt. Baffled in all her attempts against British India, France never remained satisfied until she obtained a footing in the East, by taking possession of the territory of Cambodia. India is the right arm of England in the East. She is the giant guardian of her golden colonies of Australia, and the protector of her vast commerce with China and Japan. Her armies are ready to march to China, to Persia, to Abyssinia, or to any country in the east where the power of the flag of England may be insulted, or her commerce interrupted. And this is the country that the present generation of Englishmen grumble at as a burden and a nuisance, and speak so glibly of giving up!

We have heard men of sense and members of the House of Commons speak lightly of the loss of India, whether voluntarily or involuntarily. They argued that, in spite of all prognostications, England really lost nothing by the restoration of the United States except a little official patronage. The commerce of the two countries continued after the peace, and increased with the increase of population. The surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland was received by independent America as readily as by colonial America, and the States were as well or better governed by an American President as by an English nobleman. Much the same state of things, they argued, would be the result of an abandonment of India. They failed to perceive the vast difference that existed between the connection of America with England, and India with England. They are quite right in asserting that England lost little by the separation of America, but India cannot be abandoned voluntarily, or be taken from us by a foreign power, or be wrung from us by the action of the people themselves, without entailing upon England losses which would be felt in almost every household in the length and breadth of the land. The debt of India, amounting to 108 millions sterling, would be wiped out; property held in England in the shape of Railway scrip, Indigo, Tea, &c. amounting to vastly more than a hundred millions, would be lost, and in the event of the English having to succumb to foreign or native force, the probability is that every Englishman in the country would be massacred.

We feel ashamed to use arguments that are so potent to every one acquainted with India, but when we see the gross ignorance that pervades the mass of the English people, and is perpetually cropping up in the House of Commons, we feel compelled to give them publicity, in the hope that they may assist to remove the mists of error which cloud the understandings of our home politicians, and prevent them from committing the greatest act of folly which we entered the imagination of man since the building of the Tower of Babel, namely, the abandonment of the Empire of British India.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Sonchong.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report			370,522.07	5,361.27	..	382,281.34	7,068.60	207.24	13,116.49	8,968.61	733.24	6,220.47	10,553.29	26,492.04
Esmeralda	Nov. 28	London	10,944.98	351.68	..	10,492.60	302.93	..	82.35	180.92	2.84	84.50	222.85	834.20
Ajax	Dec. 1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.05	10.11	..	26.16	169.97	271.79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			380,568.05	6,248.05	..	392,817.00	8,661.53	207.24	13,274.40	9,463.04	735.08	6,281.12	10,636.11	27,169.02

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report			570.73	315.61	..	886.34	2,603.31	35,291.03	6,183.09	179.09	3,036.88	7,418.20	12,640.02	66,244.08
Kjobouharu	Dec. 5	Boston	..	..	..	..	..	988.61	178.23	..	70.00	101.10	205.45	1,642.53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			570.73	315.61	..	886.34	2,603.31	36,280.64	6,362.24	179.09	3,116.97	7,600.30	12,946.07	67,887.61

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Brick.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report			9,820.61	..	27,060.10	37,738.80	880.13	20.50	1,274.47	1,434.03	..	..	395.05	4,004.28
Kiangsu	Nov. 10	Tientsin	..	..	621.07	621.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	Dec. 2	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	141.20	..	..	..	..	141.20
Ajax	" 3	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.25	..	..	..	..	14.25
Suwo-Nada	" 3	Do.	3.20	..	..	3.20	..	..	83.21	..	..	..	..	83.21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			9,820.61	..	28,431.10	38,203.97	880.13	20.50	1,513.10	1,434.03	..	..	395.05	4,243.00

SILK

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANS-SHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	30688	8846	1138	325	40407	8874	49371
Subsequent shipments	915	110	..	15	1040	693	1733
Total	31603	8956	1138	340	41537	9567	51104

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	
Total as per last Report		8,107.70	..	..	71,845.89	..	..	34,920.15	..	..	115,570.74
Two Vessels on	Nov. 27	..	..	..	3,064.20	..	..	..	..	..	3,064.20
Fire Queen	" 28	..	..	..	3,080.15	..	..	..	..	..	3,080.15
Ajax	Dec. 1	678.00	..	..	3,562.75	..	..	..	..	..	678.00
Plymouth Rock	" 1	..	..	..	2,933.79	..	..	..	..	..	2,933.79
Four Vessels on	" 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Two Vessels on	" 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	570.00	..	..	570.00
Suwo-Nada	" 3	457.00	..	..	1,794.20	..	..	..	..	..	457.00
Fusi-Yama	" 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,794.20
Maria	" 4	..	..	..	2,170.70	..	..	414.00	..	..	414.00
Bertin and Hiram	" 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,170.70
Total		9,242.70	..	..	88,301.68	..	..	35,910.15	..	..	132,644.53

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1,158	1,158.00	60	72.00	40	48.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,158	1,158.00	60	72.00	40	48.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	24½	21.00	121	145.20	28	33.60	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kinkiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Keelung.		TOTAL.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	50	50.00	30	30.00	31	31.00	14	14.00	50	50.00	20	20.00	128	128.00	..	..	363	363.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50	50.00	30	30.00	31	31.00	14	14.00	50	50.00	20	20.00	128	128.00	..	..	363	363.00

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

NAME OF VESSEL.	FLAG.	Rtg.	TONS.	VOYAGE.	LAY DATE.	RATES.	REMARKS.
Maria	N-Ger.	Barque	304	To Nagasaki and back	25	\$1,600.00	In full.
Nimoda	Amer.	Ship	650	" Foochow and back	21	4.40	Per Ton Register.
Irue	N-Ger.	Schooner	293	" Amoy, Keelung and back	22	1,600.00	In full.
Siat	Norw.	Barque	369	" Keelung and back	20	3.50	Per Ton, for Coal.
Hugo & Otto	N-Ger.	"	346	" Yokohama	23	2,100.00	In full.
..	"	"	346	" Keelung to Shanghai	20	3.00	Per Ton.
Albatross	"	"	434	" Ningpo to Hongkong	15	1,475.00	In full.

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 8, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Our last issue, 28th November, announced the arrival of the 9th October mail on the 26th of November. The French mail of 19th October is now overdue, and hourly expected. The American mail via San Francisco, 4th November, was brought from Japan by the P. and O. steamer *Aden* under the new postal regulations agreed between the American Consul-General and H. B. M.'s British Post Master General. The *Aden* brings news of an earthquake at San Francisco on the 21st October; the founding of the *Star of the East* outside the bay at Yokohama, and a report of the total loss of the steamer *Nangato* with all hands, off New-ganta.

Telegrams by Grant's line via Kinchla with London dates to the 10th November, were received yesterday. The Silk and Tea markets are represented as dull, money 2 per cent. The general market has been quiet, although the return of mild weather has prevented the closing of the northern ports. Mr. T. T. Cooper has returned to Shanghai, on route to Calcutta. Up to yesterday the arrivals had been very scanty but there are now several vessels at Whooing and others have been seen close at hand. *Hongkong* from Hamburg 28th Novr., the *Onward*, *Abbotsford* and *Gabala* on the 29th Nov., 6th and 7th Dec., respectively from Cardiff; the *Harlow* and *Glenarus* from Sydney on the 6th and 7th, the *Corypheus* from Newcastle N. S. W., on the 6th, the *Clela* from Liverpool, the *Virginia* from New York, the *Lady Louisa* from Swan River, and the *Golconda* from Ascension. In Exchange only a small business done. Bank Paper £100,000, Merchants £210,000, France, Bank 100,000, Merchants 50,000, Rupees 250,000, London drawn 50,000.

SOFT GOODS.—There is little change to notice in the position of this market for Grey Goods since the departure of last English mail. Holders of Grey Shirtings have gradually quit their stocks, and the sales reported amount to 70 or 80,000 pieces. Prices are much the same as last advised, except the scarcity of 7 lbs. has induced rather higher rates for the few parcels on offer. Our stock is now slightly under 100,000 pieces, but as one or two vessels are reported outside this may be augmented at any hour. Shipments to Tientsin are almost entirely finished, though moderate supplies have yet to go forward to Chefoo.

T. CLOTHS.—Sales have been to a limited extent at about last quoted prices. There is a fair enquiry for ordinary cloth at Tls. 1.70 a 1.72 per piece, but the lower and better kinds are not much sought for. 8 lbs. 36 inches go off slowly at former rates.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—66 and 64 reed have commanded some attention during the fortnight, though little alteration in value can be named. Sales are estimated at 8 a 10,000 pieces with a quieter feeling at the close.

DRILLS.—The chief sales have been of Dutch from a recent arrival, and these goods have been taken freely at quotations. The English and American transactions have been on a limited scale at easier rates.

JEANS.—Prices are nominally as last quoted—and first arrivals will find ready buyers.

SHIRTINGS.—The closing of the Northern trade causes these Goods to hang fire—and buyers are far from eager to invest in them even at reduced figures.

FANCY GOODS.—Chintzes and Dyed Broadens have been in moderate request—and several sales of both are reported. In other kinds there is little alteration to report.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets (S.S.) have changed hands in small lots; but the general demand has been in active.

Of **LONG ELKS**—sales are reported to the extent of 2,500 to 3,500 pieces at prices still tending in favor of buyers. Scarlet is, proportionately, low in value.

FIGURED ORLEANS—have been in good enquiry. Sales having transpired to the extent of about 10,000 pieces. In some instances a slight advance on last rates has been established.

The quotations given below will indicate the few changes in value which have taken place since last report.

QUOTATIONS FOR WOOLLENS.

S. Stripes, C.P.H.	Camlets, S.S.	Figd. Orleans.	Long Elks, C.P.H.
Scarlet ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.5 to 14.0	11.0 to 11.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.3 to 7.5
Dark Blue ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Orange ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Gentiana ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Green ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Ash ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
White ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Purple ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Black ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Sky ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2
Brown ... 0.5 to 0.6 yd. 13.0 to 13.5	10.0 to 10.5	3.0 to 3.2	7.0 to 7.2

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER—is saleable at the river ports at a slight advance on Shanghai rates, 2,968 Piculs have been exported since the 23rd ulto, and 2,173 piculs received.

DYE WOODS.—Sandal wood enquired for at quotations; we note the arrival of a cargo from Swan River.

TIN.—Dull, no buyers—Foong-Hing brand offered at Tls. 22.50.

SUGAR.—A few sales at the advance last quoted have been made, all kinds are in full supply. Imported Piculs 4,388 White; 10,810 Brown. Exported Piculs 696 White; 8,273 Brown, during the fortnight.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON—The dullness reported in our last issue has rather increased than otherwise. The demand for the North in consequence of the approaching winter has entirely ceased, and that for the Yang-tze Ports and Ningpo is exceedingly small.

LEAD.—Shows a downward tendency and lower rates are looked for upon the arrival of several vessels now overdue.

COTTON.—Is more properly an article of Export than Import at Shanghai; but we give a place here, though it is almost entirely in the hands of Native traders, during the past two weeks 22,185 Piculs have been shipped chiefly to the river ports.

COAL.—Market quiet and few transactions to advise, there were several arrivals on Sunday, noted above, and 200 tons from Japan, and 369 American per Vigilia. For quotations we refer to list of prices.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 77.20 EQUAL MEX. \$ 100.

GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs. ... 2.0 to 2.1	2.0 to 2.1	2.0 to 2.1	Brown ... 0.5 to 0.6	0.5 to 0.6	0.5 to 0.6
8 to 8.6 lbs. ... 2.1 to 2.2	2.1 to 2.2	2.1 to 2.2	White FIGURED SHIRTINGS	2.1 to 2.2	2.1 to 2.2
9 to 9.12 lbs. ... 2.2 to 2.3	2.2 to 2.3	2.2 to 2.3	Dyed, ... 2.4 to 2.5	2.4 to 2.5	2.4 to 2.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
66 Reed ... 1.5 to 1.6	1.5 to 1.6	1.5 to 1.6			
60 ... 2.0 to 2.1	2.0 to 2.1	2.0 to 2.1			
64 ... 2.2 to 2.3	2.2 to 2.3	2.2 to 2.3			
66 ... 2.3 to 2.4	2.3 to 2.4	2.3 to 2.4			
72 ... 2.5 to 2.6	2.5 to 2.6	2.5 to 2.6			
80 or 81 Reed ... 2.8 to 2.9	2.8 to 2.9	2.8 to 2.9			
T. CLOTHS—					
6 lbs. ... 1.4 to 1.5	1.4 to 1.5	1.4 to 1.5			
7 lbs. ... 1.5 to 1.6	1.5 to 1.6	1.5 to 1.6			
8 to 8.6 lbs. ... 1.6 to 1.7	1.6 to 1.7	1.6 to 1.7			
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds. ... 4.0 to 4.1	4.0 to 4.1	4.0 to 4.1			
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds. ... 3.7 to 3.8	3.7 to 3.8	3.7 to 3.8			
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 40 yds. ... 3.9 to 4.0	3.9 to 4.0	3.9 to 4.0			
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds. ... 4.0 to 4.1	4.0 to 4.1	4.0 to 4.1			
DUTCH DRILLS, 40 yds. ... 3.9 to 4.0	3.9 to 4.0	3.9 to 4.0			

VELVETRENS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	SAPAN WOOD—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Black, 18 in. ... 0.1 to 0.2	0.1 to 0.2	0.1 to 0.2	3 pieces weighing 1 picul	1.8 to 1.9	1.8 to 1.9
26 in. ... 0.2 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.3	6 a 7 ... 1.4 to 1.5	1.4 to 1.5	1.4 to 1.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ... 1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1	SANDAL WOOD—		
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ... 1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1	South Sea Island ... 3.4 to 3.5	3.4 to 3.5	3.4 to 3.5
CAMLETS, English—			Mahabar ... 10.8 to 12.0	10.8 to 12.0	10.8 to 12.0
S, 56 yds. ... 12.0 to 12.5	12.0 to 12.5	12.0 to 12.5	Singapore and Penang ... 1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1
S S S ... 12.0 to 12.5	12.0 to 12.5	12.0 to 12.5	Siam ... 1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.1
SPANISH STRIPES, ... 0.5 to 0.6	0.5 to 0.6	0.5 to 0.6	TIN—		
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT			Straits ... 17.0 to 19.0	17.0 to 19.0	17.0 to 19.0
CLOTH ... 1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	Malacca ... 20.0 to 25.0	20.0 to 25.0	20.0 to 25.0
LONG ELKS—			RICE—		
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H ... 6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	Arracan and Rangoon ... 1.0 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.2
C P H ... 6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	Siam, Cargo ... 1.0 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.2
Assorted, H H ... 6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	Swigon ... 1.2 to 1.3	1.2 to 1.3	1.2 to 1.3
LASTINGS, 30 yds. ... 11.5 to 11.7	11.5 to 11.7	11.5 to 11.7	Bengal, com. to middling ... 1.2 to 1.3	1.2 to 1.3	1.2 to 1.3
CHAFE LASTINGS, 30 yds. ... 5.0 to 5.5	5.0 to 5.5	5.0 to 5.5	good to fine ... 1.5 to 1.6	1.5 to 1.6	1.5 to 1.6
CHAFE LUSTRES ... 4.5 to 4.8	4.5 to 4.8	4.5 to 4.8	Chinese ... 1.2 to 1.6	1.2 to 1.6	1.2 to 1.6
ORLEANS—			Japan ... 1.3 to 1.4	1.3 to 1.4	1.3 to 1.4
Figured, 30 yds. ... 3.5 to 4.0	3.5 to 4.0	3.5 to 4.0	SEAGAR—		
Pinis, 30 yds. ... 3.5 to 4.0	3.5 to 4.0	3.5 to 4.0	Black, Swatow and Amoy p. pl. ... 2.1 to 2.5	2.1 to 2.5	2.1 to 2.5
Nail Rod small size ... 1.5 to 2.0	1.5 to 2.0	1.5 to 2.0	Formosa ... 3.1 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.3
Pair to good assorted ... 2.1 to 2.5	2.1 to 2.5	2.1 to 2.5	Brown, Hainan ... 3.1 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.3
Hoop ... 1.5 to 2.0	1.5 to 2.0	1.5 to 2.0	Formosa & Amoy ... 3.1 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.3
Flat and Round ... 2.4 to 2.5	2.4 to 2.5	2.4 to 2.5	Swatow ... 3.0 to 3.1	3.0 to 3.1	3.0 to 3.1
LEAD ... 5.5 to 6.0	5.5 to 6.0	5.5 to 6.0	Canton ... 2.4 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.0
TIN PLATES ... 4.3 to 4.8	4.3 to 4.8	4.3 to 4.8	Manila ... 2.4 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.0	2.4 to 3.0
STEEL ... 3.7 to 3.8	3.7 to 3.8	3.7 to 3.8	White, common to fair ... 4.2 to 4.6	4.2 to 4.6	4.2 to 4.6
FLINTS ... 1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	medium ... 5.0 to 5.3	5.0 to 5.3	5.0 to 5.3
WINDOW GLASS ... 3.0 to 3.5	3.0 to 3.5	3.0 to 3.5	fine to finest ... 5.8 to 6.1	5.8 to 6.1	5.8 to 6.1
PEPPER—			COALS—Cargo quotations about		
Black ... 5.0 to 5.5	5.0 to 5.5	5.0 to 5.5	Cardiff ... 11.2 to 11.5	11.2 to 11.5	11.2 to 11.5
White ... 8.0 to 9.0	8.0 to 9.0	8.0 to 9.0	North Wales ... 10.2 to 10.5	10.2 to 10.5	10.2 to 10.5
BETEL NUT—			English ... 9.5 to 10.0	9.5 to 10.0	9.5 to 10.0
Cochin China ... 3.0 to 3.3	3.0 to 3.3	3.0 to 3.3	Anthracite ... 13.0 to 14.0	13.0 to 14.0	13.0 to 14.0
Singapore ... 2.4 to 2.6	2.4 to 2.6	2.4 to 2.6	Australians—Northern ... 8.7 to 9.0	8.7 to 9.0	8.7 to 9.0
RATTANS—			Do ... Southern ... 8.7 to 9.0	8.7 to 9.0	8.7 to 9.0
Straits, common ... 2.0 to 2.4	2.0 to 2.4	2.0 to 2.4	Japan ... 6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5	6.0 to 6.5
Banjerassing ... 4.2 to 5.0	4.2 to 5.0	4.2 to 5.0	Formosa ... 6.5 to 7.0	6.5 to 7.0	6.5 to 7.0
			Russian ... None	None	None

OPIMUM.—Malacca.—We have to report another fall in this drug, after a dull fortnight. The arrival of 1,165 chests by the English mail sent down rates to Tls. 485 for old and Tls. 480 for new drug, which are to day's quotations.

Patna.—An eagerness to sell on the part of Chinese holders sent down rates, in the early part of the fortnight to Tls. 468; but they have since recovered to Tls. 475 at which they close.

Bencares.—Owing to the small stock in hand, has risen to Tls. 485.

	Malacca	Patna
Stock on Nov. 23th, 1868	1,907 Chests.	464 Chests.
Imports since last Stock	1,172 "	125 "
Total	3,079 Chests.	589 Chests.
Deliveries	712 "	339 "
Estimated Stock on Dec. 8th, 1868	2,367 Chests.	250 Chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—Our issue was dated the 28th ultimo, since when we have had a quiet market for Black Teas, but owing to the firmness of holders quotations current for last mail have been fully supported.

Settlements on the market ... 14 chops— 5,198 chests.
Re-shipments on owners' account ... 5 " 1,531
Stock ... 42 " 13,011 "

The following are the prices that have been paid:—

	Ex. 6a 10jd. Freight £2.10.
Shanghai Packed	Tls. 14.00 a Tls. ... 10d. per lb.
Onalmsu	Tls. 17.50 a Tls. 17.65 1s.
Ningchows	Tls. 18.75 a Tls. 20.00 1s. 0jd. a 1s. 1jd.

GREEN.—A steady demand has been experienced for America which was freely met by Natives at about former prices for Moyunes, Fychows, &c. Pinguays have attracted some attention for shipment to England, and rates for these descriptions are firmer while the stock on offer has been materially reduced.

The following are proportion prices of the settlements reported:—

	Ex. on London 6a 10jd. Freight 2s.
Shanghai Packed	Tls. 25.50 a Tls. 30.50—in New York, duty paid, gold cents 62 a 68
Pingyow	Tls. 28.75 a Tls. 30.00= do. do. do. 60 a 79
Fychows	Tls. 29.50 a Tls. 32.50= do. do. do. 67 a 71
Tenikus & Moyunes	Tls. 35.00 a Tls. 46.40= do. do. do. 74 a 89

Settlements & Reshipments:—
2,901 1/2 chests Fychow, Moyuno, &c. 62,549 1/2 chests Fychow, Moyuno, &c.
6,062 " Pinguay. 4,538 " Pinguay.
4,165 " S'hai packed, Japan, &c. 3,500 " Shanghai packed, Japan, &c.

39,128 1/2 chests 70,587 1/2 chests.

From Hankow our dates are to 3rd instant. The business of the fortnight consisted of the settlement of 435 chests Congon at Tls. 14.75 per picul, and the shipment to Shanghai, on Native account, of 1,437 chests.

1868-9—Settlements ... 416,693 chests. Stock ... nil chests.
1867-8— " ... 335,291 " " 1,540 "

From Kinkiang advices are to the 4th instant. Nothing had been done in Black Teas owing to the high demands of Natives. Stock 745 chests Ningchow. The only purchases of Green Tea were 2 chops (980 1/2 chests), Moyuno at Tls. 30 1/2 a Tls. 35 1/2 per picul respectively. Latterly arrivals were on a full scale, but the greater portion was shipped to Shanghai on Chinese account. Stock remaining 3,628 1/2 chests.

Export to Great Britain is as under— 1868-9 1867-8

BLACK	55,590,047 lbs.	38,649,515 lbs.
GREEN	6,335,078 "	6,765,188 "
Total	62,925,125 lbs.	45,414,703 lbs.

Export to United States— 1868-9 1867-8

BLACK	102,966 lbs.	7,066 lbs.
GREEN	9,187,654 "	7,945,419 "
Total	8,290,620 lbs.	7,952,425 lbs.

SILK.—The latest dates received from England since our issue of the 24th November, are by letters to the 9th October, and by Telegrams to the 3rd ultimo, the latter advising "all Silks weaker, prices unchanged."

During the past fortnight but little business has been transacted, and the settlements are estimated at barely 1,000 bales, (portion of which were settled at the close of last mail,) including Barter transactions and shipments on Joint Account Chinese and Foreigners. The adverse advices mentioned above have not had any material effect upon our quotations, though it was expected a considerable decline would have taken place; but the high

prices which characterize this season's purchases, enable the Chinamen to hold their Silk with ease until they can obtain full rates, and they guard against over-stocking the market by simply feeding the demand in a very limited manner. The present prospects of a decline in prices on this side are small, the continued high quotations ruling in the interior give but little hope of seeing lower rates for the season. The arrivals from the interior for the past fortnight amount to about 1,200 @ 1,300 bales, and from Hankow 100 bales of Szechuen Silk have been received. The Unsold Stock of 3,000 bales, is composed chiefly of common grades of Taitloe and Re-reoled Silks, the greater proportion of the latter being very inferior and much mixed with Sugar and Oil.

The Japan Mail has arrived with 1,150 bales of Silk on board. Dates are to the 1st instant, a good business had been transacted in Yokohama, and prices for good and medium hanks had advanced \$30 a 50 per picul. Stock was estimated at 700 bales.

Total Export to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	37,879	150	...	9,097	47,125
Nov. 24th, "Bei King" to Hongkong	22	...	...	...	22
" 25th, "Golden States" to America	18	...	...	...	18
" 25th, "China" to Hongkong	22	...	...	...	22
" 28th, "Zemindar" to London	161	...	...	...	161
" 28th, "Ganges" to Hongkong	905	10	...	606	1,611
Dec. 2nd, "Ondiz" to Hongkong	2	...	...	...	2
" 3rd, "Ajax" to England	40	...	...	...	40
Total	39,049	169	...	9,793	49,011
Season 1867-68	24,346	276	...	3,803	28,425

PAICES.—In Taels, are per picul of 133½ lbs. Duty paid: in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange 5s. 11d. per Tael.

London Value per lb.
9th Oct., 1868.

Taitloe,—Chop No. 1.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
" 2.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
" 3.	Tls. 580 a 600 pr. pl.	30s. 1d. a 31s. 2d.	pl. 28s. 6d. a 29s. 0d.	27s. 0d. a 27s. 6d.	
" 31.	Tls. 550 a 570	28s. 5d. a 29s. 6d.	27s. 0d. a 27s. 6d.		
Ordinary No. 3½ and 4.	Tls. 520 a 540	26s. 10d. a 27s. 11d.	25s. 6d. a 26s. 0d.		
Ordinary No. 4.	Tls. 480 a 510	24s. 10d. a 26s. 3d.	23s. 6d. a 24s. 6d.		
Ordinary No. 5 & com.	Tls. 450 a 470	23s. 4d. a 24s. 4d.	20s. 6d. a 23s. 0d.		
Karshing Tugnam } Chop No. 1.	Tls. 500 a 520	25s. 9d. a 26s. 10d.	24s. 6d. a 25s. 0d.		
" 2.	Tls. 460 a 480	23s. 10d. a 24s. 10d.	22s. 6d. a 23s. 0d.		
" 3.	Tls. 420 a 440	21s. 10d. a 22s. 9d.	20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.		
" 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 370 a 400	19s. 4d. a 20s. 10d.	18s. 0d. a 19s. 0d.		
Chin Cam } No. 1	None.	None.	None.		
Tugnam } 2	None.	None.	None.		
" 3	Tls. 420 a 430	21s. 10d. a 22s. 4d.	20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.		
" 4 & com.	Tls. 390 a 400	20s. 4d. a 20s. 10d.	19s. 0d. a 19s. 6d.		
Yuenfa, and } Chop No. 1.	None.	None.	None.		
Hainings, ... } 2	Tls. 510 a 520 nom.	26s. 3d. a 26s. 10d.	25s. 0d. a 25s. 6d.		
" 3	Tls. 470 a 480 nom.	24s. 4d. a 24s. 10d.	23s. 6d. a 24s. 0d.		
" 4 & com.	Tls. 430 a 450 nom.	22s. 4d. a 23s. 4d.	21s. 0d. a 22s. 0d.		
Hangkow Taitloe.	Tls. 430 a 450 p. cel.	22s. 4d. a 23s. 4d.	21s. 0d. a 22s. 0d.		
Leopongs	Tls. 360 a 390	18s. 10d. a 20s. 4d.	19s. 0d. a 22s. 0d.		
Seokings	Tls. 530 a 550	27s. 4d. a 28s. 6d.	27s. 0d. a 28s. 6d.		
Throes, med. Trans.	Tls. 480 a 500	21s. 10d. a 22s. 9d.	20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.		
Re-reoled Taitloe	Tls. 550 a 620	28s. 5d. a 32s. 3d.	30s. 0d. a 32s. 0d.		
Do. Hainings.	Tls. 550 a 620	28s. 5d. a 32s. 3d.	30s. 0d. a 32s. 0d.		

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Ottawa" has about 400 Bales of China and 1,150 Bales Japan Silk engaged, and the "J. M. Joshua" (90 bales) and "Elmston" (68 bales), have 163 bales on board for London.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE rules a trifle higher for this outgoing mail, and rates remain stiff at 5s. 10d. Bank 5s. 10½d. to ¾ for credit and documentary. One single Bank was drawing at 5s. 10½d.

The amount of business was not important. There have been a few transactions on India at 299 and 301.

On Hongkong rates are 25% on demand, with little enquiry.

The Californian mail having brought a small quantity of Dollars only, the rate of Mexicans has again advanced to 77.20.

On London	Bank Bills, sight, ...	5s. 8½d.	} per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	5s. 10d. a 5s. 10½d.	
	Credits, ...	5s. 10½d.	
On Paris—	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,...	5s. 10½d.	
	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank, ...	frs. 7.32½	
On Calcutta—	Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	frs. 7.42½	
	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 300.	
On Bombay—	"	Rs. 299.	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	25 per cent discount.	
	Private, 15 days' sight, ...	25½	

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 173.00 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.5 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—77.20.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—80.20.

COFFER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

IMPORTS.

A slight show of activity in the beginning of the fortnight soon died out and the arrival of the "J. C. Munro" and "Star of the East" from London with general cargoes has reduced the market to complete stagnation. Cessation of native business on account of the Mikado's visit to Yedo is also thought to have assisted this effect. Details of the state of our various Cotton and Wollen staples will be found in their usual place: Rice, Cotton, and Sugar are all slightly better than at the date of our last advices.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 4½d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 75½ Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 75½ to 75½. Hongkong.—10 days' sight, Bank 1 per cent prem. Private, per Paris Bank Bills,—4 months' sight, 5.45. Do.—6 months' sight, 5.45 to 5.47½. Boos, 315 to 316.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, 24 per ton 50 ft. To New York do., £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., 81s per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., \$45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

COTTON YARN—	Dollars.	CAMLETS—	Dollars.
Nos. 10 to 24	per 47.00 to 48.00	S	per 16.00 to 17.00
25 to 32	" 50.00, 61.00	S S	" 14.50 15.50
33 to 42	" 50.00 "	S S S	" 13.00 14.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—		B B B	" 16.00 17.00
7.0 lbs.	per 2.45 2.50	ORLEANS—	
8.4 lbs.	" 3.00 3.10	Plain	" 3.75 5.03
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	" " "	Figured	" 4.00 4.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—	
56 to 60 reed	" 2.80 3.00	30 yds, 30 in.	" 6.00 8.00
64 to 66	" 3.00 3.20	LONG ELLS	" 8.00 9.50
68 to 72	" 3.30 3.60	LASTINGS	" 13.00 16.00
T-CLOTHS—		LUSTRES	" 5.00 5.50
7 lbs.	" 1.90 2.00	BLANKETS	" 5.00 6.00
7 lbs.	" 2.20 2.40	IRON NAIL ROD	" pl. 3.10 3.40
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	" 2.80 3.10	LEAD	" 7.50 8.00
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—		TIN	" 17.00 18.00
White	" 2.90 3.00	TIN PLATES	" 8.00 8.50
Dyed	" 3.20 3.30	COTTON—	
BROCADES—		Ningpo	" 23.50 24.00
White	" 2.90 3.00	Shanghai	" 23.50 24.00
Dyed	" 3.20 3.30	Tientsin	" 23.00 "
VELVETS—		SGOAR, CANTON	
Black	" 9.00 10.00	White, No. 1	" 8.50 "
Assorted	" 8.00 9.00	No. 2	" 6.00 "
TAFAPACHEASE—Single warp	" 2.40 2.60	Brown, No. 1	" 5.00 "
Do. Double warp	" 3.20 3.50	RICE (China)	" 3.20 3.30
CHINTZES	" 2.20 2.60	SAPAN WOOD	" 1.50 2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS	" doz. 0.75 1.00	RHUBARB	" box 7.00 7.50

EXPORTS.

SILK—	Dollars.	TEA—	Dollars.
Mylah & Best	per 920 to 950	Fine	per 32.00 to 34.00
and Medium	" 850 900	Good medium	" 28.00 30.00
Sinshu Inferior	" 730 800	Medium	" 24.00 27.00
Koshu, best	" 800 860	Good common	" 21.00 23.00
medium	" 730 770	SEAWEED, fine cut green	" 5.50 6.50
inferior	" 620 700	" brown	" 3.50 4.25
Idea, good, long hanks	" " "	Large uncut green	" 3.00 3.40
inferior	" " "	" brown	" 1.50 2.10
Oahu, best	" 860 890	CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	" 14.00 15.50
medium	" 730 790	DRIED SHRIMPS 2	" 11.00 11.50
Black	" 690 670	MUSHROOMS	" 45.00 48.00
Soda, best	" 750 780	TOBACCO, No. 1	" 14.00 "
medium	" 700 730	GALL NUTS	" 8.00 8.50
inferior	" 550 650	VEGETABLE WAX	" 16.00 17.00
Achezuu & Taysam sorts.	" 470 670	GINSENG, (50 pes. per catty)	" 1.50 4.20
medium	" " "	RAPE SEED	" 9.00 10.00
inferior	" " "	RAPE SEED OIL	" 8.00 10.00
Hatchojo, medium	" " "	CAMPHOR	" 22.00 25.50
inferior	" " "		

HANKOW, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

IMPORTS.

This report was last issued on the 18th ulto. The market for Piece Goods has been dull during the fortnight under review, and prices for many descriptions have declined.

GREY SHIRTINGS—			T.m.c. T.m.c.		WOOLLENS—Continued.			T.m.c. T.m.c.	
7 to 7½ lbs.	.....	per 2.00 to 2.05			Camlets, English, S	.....	per 13.30 to 13.50		
8½	.....	" 2.14 2.19			S S	.....	" 12.00 13.00		
9 to 9½	.....	" 2.70 2.95			Common	.....	" 11.00 12.00		
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					B B B	.....	" 16.80 17.00		
56 to 60 reed	.....	" 2.00 2.15			LASTINGS	.....	" 10.50 11.90		
64 to 66	.....	" 2.25 2.35			LONG ELLS—	.....			
68 to 72	.....	" 2.45 2.60			H H Scarlet	.....	" 6.30		
T-CLOTHS—					Assorted	.....	" 6.60 6.90		
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	.....	" 1.50 1.65			G G	.....	" 6.50 6.70		
7 to 7½ " 32 "	.....	" 1.75 1.90			G G Scarlet	.....	" 6.00 6.20		
8 to 8½ " 36 "	.....	" 2.10 2.28			METALS—	.....			
DRILLS—					Lead	.....	" pl. 6.20 6.50		
American, 40 yds.	.....	" 4.45 4.50			Tin	.....	" 25.00 26.00		
English, 40 yds.	.....	" 4.25 4.35			RAW COTTON	.....	" 15.50 16.80		
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown			per doz. 0.55		SUGAR—	.....			
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—					Brown, Canton	.....	" 2.60 2.95		
White	.....	per 2.20 2.25			Amoy, &c.	.....	" 2.40 2.60		
Dyed, Assorted	.....	" 2.50 2.60			Manila	.....	" 2.50 2.70		
BROCADES—					White, No. 1	.....	" 5.00 5.20		
White	.....	" 2.15 2.20			No. 2	.....	" 4.70 5.00		
Dyed, Assorted	.....	" 2.75 2.90			JAPAN PRODUCE—				
DAMASKS—					Seaweed, long	.....	" 3.30 3.80		
White	.....	" 3.50 nom.			Cut	.....	" 6.00 9.50		
Dyed, Assorted	.....	" 4.10 4.40			Isinglass	.....	" 24.00 30.00		
CHINTZ, Assorted	.....	" 1.40 1.80			Mushrooms	.....	" 33.00 36.00		
VELVETS—					Cuttle Fish	.....	" 10.50 15.00		
18 in. Black	.....	per yd 0.17 0.175			STAPLES PRODUCE—				
22 in. Black	.....	" 0.205 0.212			Pepper, Black	.....	" 6.20 6.35		
ORLEANS CLOTH—					Rattans	.....	" 3.80 4.60		
Plain	.....	per 3.50 3.90			Sandalwood, old	.....	" 6.00 6.30		
Figured	.....	" 3.50 3.90			" new	.....	" 6.00 6.30		
WOOLLENS—					Sapan wood	.....	" 2.50 3.20		
Spanish Stripes	.....	per yd 0.50 0.61			ORPUM—				
Habit Cloth	.....	" 1.40			Malwa new	.....	" ch. 512 515		
Medium Cloth	.....	" 1.00			old	.....	" " "		
Broad Cloth	.....	" 1.30 1.70			Panna	.....	" 498 500		

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Only one chop, 435 chests, at Tls. 14.75 per picul has been purchased, and 3 chops, 1,437 chests have been shipped on Native account.

The following shows the settlements &c., to date as compared with last season:—

1868 x 69	416,693 Chests.	nil.	419,093 Chests.
1867 x 68	335,291	1,540 Chests.	330,831

The following is a comparative statement of the Export hence:—

1868 x 69	44,555,735 lb	1867 x 68	34,318,624 "
1866 x 67	34,468,861		

The following are quotations for the other articles of Export:—

OILS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Sow-yow, 73 cattles	per 4.80 to 5.00	RHUBARB, Szechuen	per 3.00 to 4.50
Hongkong-yow, 54 cattles	" 4.70 5.00	TOBACCO—	
Pa-Tung-yow	" pl. 4.70 4.80	Green	" 40.00 49.00
Chayow	" 5.00 5.80	Yellow	" 24.00 39.00
TALLOW	" per 8.20 8.50	Leaf	" 6.00 6.50
FURRES	" pl. 10.00 20.00	HEMP—	
WAX—		White	" 9.00 10.00
Yellow	" 20.00 215.00	Green	" 9.00 9.50
White	" 45.00 60.00	SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	" 60.00 80.00
EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank, demand, 5s. 9½d. per tael,—6 months' sight, 5s. 11½d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 0d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 20½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 15½ per cent discount. Private, 10 days' sight, 2½ per cent discount nominal. Interest on short Loans 10 per cent per annum.			
GOLD.—Quotations are Bar 165, and Leaf Tls. 165.5 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.			
COFFER CASH.—Tls. 0.62 per 1,000.			
FREIGHTS.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai, is 5 Tls. and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.			

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned has much satisfaction in announcing for general information, that a due measure of redress has been afforded for the outrage committed upon British subjects in this city in August last, and that the Hui-Kuan and Chinkiang difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted.

In the matter of Yangchow, the local authorities who hold office at the date of the outrage have been dismissed, and indemnity has been paid on account of the losses and injuries sustained by the Missionaries, their servants, and their native friends, as follows:—

Losses of Missionaries and servants inclusive of repairs to premises Tls. 1,128.40
Injuries (subject to opinion of H. M.'s Minister as regards increase or decrease of amount) Tls. 500.00
Chinese landlord and carpenter \$270.90 Tls. 197.75

Tls. 1,826.15

A proclamation by the Viceroy Tseng and Ma, and Futai Ting has likewise been extensively promulgated, and another by the Commissioners Li and Ying (translations of which are appended); a large and handsome stone tablet has been erected upon Mr. Taylor's premises bearing a cautionary inscription (a translation of which is also annexed); the Missionary party, including the female members, have been invited back and formally reinstated; two of the ringleaders in the riot (one of them recognized by Mr. Taylor as the individual who robbed the ladies and led the plunderers up-stairs) have been sentenced, one to the caning for two months and banishment into slavery for life on the frontier, the other to the caning for two months and banishment for three years; and a sum of Taels Six Thousand (Tls. 6,000) has been lodged in the hands of the undersigned as a guarantee that a literary graduate named K'o, who has absconded (the sole member of the gentry against whom any positive evidence has been forthcoming), shall be produced and duly punished by the local authorities within the time specified by law for the discovery of such offenders, failing which the local authorities themselves are to be dismissed from office.

As regards the Hui-Kuan Barrier, compensation has been made on account of losses sustained by the British subjects concerned, as well as on account of the losses and injuries sustained by their servants, as follows:—

Compensation to Mr. Canny.....Tls. 500.20
Compensation to his shroff for losses and expenses.....Tls. 303.72
Compensation to Mr. Benn's shroff for losses.....Tls. 43.80
Compensation to Mr. Canny's and Mr. Benn's shroffs for ill-usago Tls. 58.40
Compensation to Mr. Benn for value of goods lost sight of, to be refunded provided said goods are produced within a given time Tls. 800.00

Tls. 1,808.12

The guarantee of Taels Six Thousand (Tls. 6,000) above referred to is likewise to be held liable, during its retention, for any further damages which the Superintendent of the Hui-Kuan Barrier may be proved to have occasioned in contravention of the Treaty.

In connection with Chinkiang, the only difficulty experienced was in the peaceable occupation of certain premises rented by Mr. Taylor within the city walls. These have been duly made over to him, and a lease formally signed and recorded.

This satisfactory solution of difficulties, which at one time assumed very serious proportions, is mainly due to the hearty co-operation of H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer, but for whose energy in taking up the matter in the first instance, and per-

severance in carrying it through to the end, a less happy result might have been looked for.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

YANGCHOW, 26th November, 1868.

TRANSLATION.

MA., Governor General of the two Kiang and Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Trade, etc., etc.

TSZENG, lately Acting Imperial Commissioner for foreign trade and Governor General of the two Kiang, etc., etc.

TING, Governor of Kiangsu;
heroby issue a proclamation for general information.

WHEREAS the preaching of religion is sanctioned by treaty and all persons are at liberty to become proselytes thereto, according as it suits their convenience, without compulsion either for or against.

We, therefore, issue this proclamation to give the population, civil and military, of these districts to know, that it is required of them that they carefully observe the treaty which has been concluded by our most Gracious sovereign the Emperor, and that they must not annoy religious establishments, nor raise pretences for disturbance; nor must they treat foreign travellers with wanton disrespect. Every wilful offender will certainly be visited with heavy punishment without hope of pardon.

A special proclamation issued on the 27th day of the 9th month of the 7th year of Tung-chih (11th November 1868.)

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE to be engraved on Stone Tablet, and placed within Mr. Taylor's premises at Yangchow.

The Prefect of Yangchow.

WHEREAS this house has been rented by the British Subject Taylor under the sanction of his Consul, and of the local Authorities,

No idle or improper persons are allowed to enter and create a disturbance. Offenders will be arrested and punished.

Obey with trembling.

A special notice. Obey.

TRANSLATION.

LI, Commissioner of the Salt Gabelle, etc., etc.

And,

YING, Tantai of Shanghai, Superintendent or Kiang-nan Maritime Customs, etc., etc.,
heroby issue a Proclamation for general information.

WHEREAS we have received the instructions of Their Excellencies the High Ministers for foreign trade Ma and Tseng, to adjust matters at Yangchow, we find that on the 22nd day of August 1868, evil-disposed persons excited the people of Yangchow to enter the house rented by the British subject Taylor and others, and violently assault and plunder the inmates, so as to lead to their eventual ejection from the premises; some of them in a seriously wounded condition, and whereas the local Authorities were clearly guilty of having neglected to avert the evil in the first instance, it therefore became the duty of the High Authorities, after clear examination into the circumstances, to order the degradation of the city Officials, the condign punishment of the ringleaders, the grant of due compensation to the sufferers, the repair of the house, and the restoration of its former inmates.

All this having been done as a matter of simple justice, it now becomes our further duty to issue a public proclamation, and this proclamation is therefore issued for the purpose of making it clearly understood to all men, high and low, that British subjects possess the liberty to enter the inner land for the pursuit of their lawful purposes, under a treaty granted by his most gracious majesty the Emperor, and that any one who presumes to insult or annoy such persons, in any way, shall meet with condign punishment. Local authorities everywhere, moreover, are to see that they extend due protection to British subjects who may have occasion to appeal to them for assistance or redress.

Let all tremblingly obey.
A special proclamation issued on the 16th day of the tenth moon of the seventh year of Tung-chih.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisement, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Sawo-Nada," from Hongkong.—Hon. H. B. Gibb, Messrs. H. St. Maniac, R. L. Liddell, C. B. Clark, V. P. Marques, J. Marques, J. Fonseca, 2 European deck, and 55 Chinese. Per "Yuen-tze-fai" from Tientsin.—Messrs. Lovat and Jansen, and 100 Chinese. Per "Aden," from Yokohama.—Messrs. Barber and Goff, two Japanese and eight Chinese. Per "Fusi-Yama," from Swatow.—Mrs. M. Murray, and 16 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Cadia" for Hongkong.—Dr. Morrison, Capt. Macfarlane, and Mr. H. Nienke. Per "Sawo-Nada" for Swatow.—Mr. R. M. Hobson. Per "Ajax"—Mrs. Mayne, Messrs. Busto, C. Tooke, and P. Richards.

TO LEAVE.—Per "Ottawa," for Hongkong, H. E. Sir R. Macdonnell, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. J. L. Pereira, Messrs. Middleton, A. F. dos Remedios, W. M. Norton, Murray Jones, J. K. Davis, and Renno; and 14 Government passengers; for Bombay, Messrs. H. D. Campbell, Penelope Hornum, P. J. Francis, and B. Hampton; for Marseilles Mr. Barber; for Southampton, Mr. Goff; for Melbourne Mr. Lightfoot.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868.		1867.	
	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.
Nov. 28	38	60	53	60
" 29	42	58	42	60
" 30	40	60	39	54
Dec. 1	40	62	41	50
" 2	63	69	33	58
" 3	39	47	35	61
" 4	32	52	39	65
" 5	38	60	44	65
" 6	42	63	45	62
" 7	42	65	44	65

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
Nov. 28 L.W.	7.28	11.02	S. by W.	1 m	30.32	50	50
" 28 H.W.	11.47	29.05	"	4 b	30.33	52	49
" 29 L.W.	8.17	12.01	W. by S.	3 m	30.29	49	49
" 29 H.W.	9.23	21.00	"	3 b	30.24	52	50
" 30 L.W.	8.52	12.90	"	1 m	30.27	48	48
" 30 H.W.	9.40	21.11	S.W. by S.	1 m	30.23	54	54
Dec. 1 L.W.	11.07	11.07	S.E. by S.	1 m	30.22	54	54
" 1 H.W.	1.30	22.05	S.S.W.	4 c	30.17	51	51
" 2 L.W.	10.04	12.90	N.W.	2 c	30.18	55	55
" 2 H.W.	12.11	22.11	"	3 b	30.17	58	58
" 3 L.W.	10.42	13.00	S.W. by N.	6 c	30.48	45	45
" 3 H.W.	2.40	23.00	"	6 c	30.45	48	48
" 4 L.W.	11.10	13.00	"	1 b	30.48	48	48
" 4 H.W.	1.22	11.03	E.N.E.	1 b	30.37	42	42

EXPLANATION.
F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	90	13 p.	13 p.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	5 p.	5 p.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	80 1/2	80 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	100	125	125 1/2	125 1/2
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	45 1/2	45 1/2

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Bank Co.	500	500	150	6 p.
Shanghai Club	400	400	NIL	None.
Shanghai Cargo Co.	250	250	250	250 p.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	100	100 p.
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	75	75
Hongkong Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	61	61
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	60	60 p.
S. Tung & Lighter Co.	800	800	25	25
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	0.75
French Gas Co.	50	50	55	55
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	000 1/2	000 1/2
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	2,400	2,400
North-China Steamship Co.	200	200	200	200 p.
Union S. & Co.	250	250	250	250 p.
Yangtze Ince. Assn.	1,000	1,000	1,450	1,450 p.
Recreation Fund	500	500	950	950

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30c o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

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Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Hhd.	£25
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Finest Mulligatawniee	Per doz.	Qts. 30s.
Paste	Per doz.	Pts. 30s.
Finest Curry Paste	Per doz.	Pts. 30s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb.	4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	Per Hhd.	£25
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	Per doz.	Qts. 30s.
Finest Mango Fish Roes	Per doz.	Qts. 30s.
Finest Smoked Mango Fish, 100 in tins	Per Hhd.	£25
Finest Chilli Vinegar Per bottle	Per doz.	Qts. 30s.
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Finest Guava Jelly, Finest Tipperah Jam,
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Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest
Pine Apple Preserve, Finest Pickled Limes,
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2-lb. tins, 36s. 6d. doz., 1-lb. tins, 24s. 6d. doz.

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172c 13

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17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.



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17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

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17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

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Furniture, sent Free to every part of the
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31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

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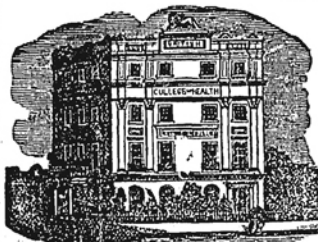
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn
Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;
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stitutions, especially adapted for LADIES'
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DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and
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N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

BUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal
Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy
and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Moris-
son's system as to the cure of disease.
Being composed only of vegetable matter
or medicinal herbs, they are harmless
to the most tender age or weakest frame,
under every stage of suffering; the most
pleasant in their operation; and the most
certain in searching out the root of any
complaint. Besides cleansing the great
highway of the body—the bowels—they,
act copiously on the kidneys, the liver,
and the skin. A sense of relief in the
whole system, is felt very shortly after they
have been taken.—the blood flows more
evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it.
The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No. 2 Morison's Pills. In
boxes at 7d., 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable
Aperient Powders, 1s. 1d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as 'the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous
Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all
Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS IN SHANGHAI,—MESSRS. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—Medical Hall.
31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and
unrivalled Condiment having caused certain
dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire
Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the
Public is hereby informed that the only way
to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the
wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been
supplied with a spurious Worcestershire
Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which
the names of Lea and Perrins have been
forged, L. and P. give notice that they have
furnished their correspondents with power
of attorney to take instant proceedings
against Manufacturers and Vendors of such,
or any other imitations by which their right
may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label,
Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Propri-
etors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell,
London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and
Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEWALLAH,
a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme
Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London,
and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for
Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the
Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS
OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's
name, will be liable to the same punishment,
and will be vigorously prosecuted. Pur-
chasers are recommended to examine all
goods carefully before taking delivery of
them. THE GENUINE Manufacturers of
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from
Every respectable Dealer in China.
16my-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the
principal leaders, a well-digested
summary, and all interesting matter from
The Times.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the
Evening Mail, having become the property
of the proprietors of The Times, will, on
and after the 30th of June, be published
twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy
as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday
and Friday, and each paper will contain the
news and all matters of interest appearing
in the three previous numbers of The
Times, which will thus be rendered avail-
able, in a cheap and convenient form, for
persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL,"
through Newspaper Agents, or may have
it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at
Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 16th July, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE



MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated
Tobaccoes begs to call the attention of the
public to the following varieties, manufac-
tured and prepared with great care from the
pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And
in order that no adulteration or fraudulent
attempts at imposition should take place after
it has left his manufactory, he wishes to in-
form the public that it is never sold except
in packets and canisters of various sizes,
bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia
Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Ca-
vendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns
Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose,
Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian
Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko
Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco,
Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Ca-
vendi-h, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana
Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes,
and all Descriptions of Tobaccoists' Fancy
Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers
throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
No. 28	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	Nov. 21	General	Augustine Heard and Co
28	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	...	do	Glover and Co
28	Hongkong	N-Ger.bk	214	Jacobsen	Hamburg	June 1	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
28	Peru	N-Ger.bk	270	Fruelsen	Hakodadi	Oct. 26	Sea Weed	Telge, Nütting and Co
29	Fusi-Yama	Am str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	Nov. 1	Sundries	Russell and Co
29	Onward	Am sh	768	Hewitt	Cardiff	June 1	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
29	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Nov. 28	General	Russell and Co
30	Yuen-tze-foi	Br str	315	Drango	Tientsin	...	do	Trautmann and Co
30	Oanka	Br str	417	Burdie	Nagasaki	...	do	T. Kroes and Co
30	Sunrise	Br str	151	Buchan	Yokohama	...	Chow Chow	Captain
Dec. 1	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow	...	Sundries	Russell and Co
1	Bertha	Br str	235	Mooney	Chefoo	...	General	Borntrager and Co
1	Prince Kang	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	...	do	Borntrager and Co
2	Vickenty	Rus sch	83	Shurman	Nagasaki	...	General	Russell and Co
2	Sabie	H.L.M.S.	...	Usaff	Nagasaki	...	...	...
2	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Dec. 1	General	Russell and Co
2	Manchu	Am str	495	Clark	Chefoo	Nov. 1	do	Russell and Co
3	Columbine	Br str	617	Lobretz	Yokohama	...	...	Gilman and Co
4	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Dec. 3	Sundries	Russell and Co
4	Kiang-loong	Am str	770	Friend	Hankow	...	General	Russell and Co
5	John Eyston	Br baq	343	Tough	Nagasaki	Nov. 30	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
5	Confucius	Chi str	295	Nelson	Cruise	Dec. 4	Sundries	Chinese Government
5	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	...	...	Glover and Co
6	Abbotsford	Br baq	419	Hyde	Cardiff	Oct. 10	Coals	Frazar and Co
6	Harlow	Br sh	894	Phillips	Sydney	...	do	Frazar and Co
6	Corychens	Br baq	295	Ross	Newcastle, N.E.W.	...	do	Frazar and Co
6	Nauzing	Br str	419	Tulloch	Chefoo	Dec. 3	General	Trautmann and Co
6	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	...	do	Russell and Co
6	Chihli	Am str	772	Patterson	Taku	...	do	Russell and Co
6	Shanso	Am str	561	McKenzie	Taku	...	do	Russell and Co
6	Aden	Br str	481	Andrews	Yokohama	...	do	P. & O. Co
7	Gabalva	Br bz	419	...	Cardiff	June 17	Coals	Master
7	Lady Louisa	Br bz	542	McKellar	Swan River	Sept. 8	Sandalwood	Jardine, Matheson & Co
7	Golconda	Br sch	621	Marshall	Ascension	Nov. 10	Lumber	Gibb, Livingston and Co
7	Adelina	Br baq	235	Forlerton	Nagasaki	...	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
7	Princess of Wales	Br sh	396	Sheppard	Puget Sound	...	Lumber	Jardine, Matheson and Co
7	Glenaroe	Br sh	679	Roberts	Sydney	...	...	Gibb, Livingston and Co
7	Clela	Br baq	...	...	Liverpool	July 2	General	...
7	Virginia	Br baq	512	Le Sueur	New York	June 10	do	H. Fogg and Co
7	Opossum	H.M.C. n.	...	Stoke	...	...	...	...
7	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Dundas	Swatow & Amoy	Dec. 1	General	Glover and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Nov. 28	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Görlich	Nagasaki & Hiogo	General	T. Kroes and Co
28	Celestial Queen	Br sh	842	Wass	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Russell and Co
28	Naiud	Br bz	297	Punch	Swatow	do	Frazar and Co
28	Zemindar	Br sh	1095	Patterson	London	Ten, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
28	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibson	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
29	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
29	Acorn	Chi str	265	Nelson	Cruise	...	Chinese Government
30	Confucius	U. S. S.	...	Law	Cruise	...	...
30	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
Dec. 1	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
1	Ajax	Br str	1549	Kidd	London, &c.	General	Butterfield & Swire
1	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	H'kong & Canton	do	Augustine Heard and Co
1	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	323	Cox	Guam	Sundries	Glover and Co
1	Adventure	H.B.M.S.	...	Henry I. Raby, V.O.	Nagasaki	...	...
2	Simoda	Am sh	650	Johnson	Foochow	General	Olyphant and Co
2	Lamormuir	Br sh	1053	Owen	Swatow	do	Gilman and Co
2	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	Swatow	do	J. S. Baron
2	Yuen-tze-foi	Br str	315	Drango	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
2	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
2	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
3	Norfolk	Br baq	246	Barry	Nagasaki	General	Glover and Co
3	Prince Kang	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	do	Borntrager and Co
3	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	do	Glover and Co
3	Rinaldo	H.B.M.S.	...	Lord C. E. Scott	...	...	...
3	Lauderdale	Br sh	850	Moodie	Foochow	Ballast	Gilman and Co
4	Burwickshire	Br sh	1111	Rowan	Hongkong	Stores	Gilman and Co
4	Fusi-Yama	Am str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
4	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
4	Bertha	Br str	235	Mooney	Foochow	General	Borntrager and Co
5	Opossum	H.M.C. n.	...	Stoke	Nagasaki & Hiogo	General	T. Kroes and Co
5	Oanka	Br str	417	Burdie	Tientsin	do	John M. Nixon, Jr.
5	Golia	Br str	435	Orange	Taku via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
5	Manchu	Am str	495	Clark	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Bourjian, Hubener and Co
6	Maria	N-Ger.bk	301	Lorenzen	...	...	Chinese Government
6	Tung Cho	Chi str	...	Piko	...	...	...
6	Hirado	Am str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
7	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
7	Kjoberghavn	Dan baq	358	Holm	Boston via F'chow	Tea	Olyphant and Co
7	Confucius	Chi str	295	Nelson	Foochow	...	Chinese Government
7	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Szo.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & REG.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
	Aden	Andrews	Br str	481 Dec	7 Yokohama	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	24h after Mail ar
	Chihli	Patterson	Am str	772 Dec	6 Taku	Russell and Co	...	...
	Columbine	Lobretz	Br str	617 Dec	3 Yokohama	Gilman and Co	Nagasaki & Hiogo	Immediately
Gp	Penella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220 Nov	4 Ningpo	Chinese Government	...	...
1s	Fusi-Yama	Dundas	Br str	710 Dec	7 Swatow & Amoy	Glover and Co	...	...
3p	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str	July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government	...	...
	Kuthleen	Margotta	Br str	800 Sept	3 Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	...	...
	Kiang-loong	Friend	Am str	776 Dec	4 Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	9th instant
	Moyune	Johnson	Am str	709 Dec	6 Hankow	Russell and Co	...	...
P & O M	Nauzing	Tulloch	Br str	419 Dec	6 Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	...	...
	Ottawa	McKenzie	Am str	818 Nov	26 Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	Old 8th inst.
M D	Shanso	Buchan	Br str	151 Nov	30 Yokohama	Russell and Co	...	...
OD	Sunrise	Spencer	Br str	554 Nov	27 Put back	Captain	...	For Sale
8s	Pattee	Blatchely	Am str	Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co	...	...
	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610 Dec	6 Hankow	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	10th instant.
1s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176 Mar	22 Hankow	Chinese Government	...	...

17 STEAMERS

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	PORT OF ORIGIN	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
	Abbotsford	Hyde	Br. baq	419	Dec 6	Cardiff	Frazar and Co		
	Adeline	Fullerton	Br. bg	235	Dec 7	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Alaska	Cavanagh	Am. sh	1171	Nov 21	Foochow	Russell and Co		
2 p	Albatross	Lansen	N-Ge. bk	434	Nov 19	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Ningpo	Cld. 7th inst
6 c	Benjamin Bangs	Roke	Am. sh	1010	Nov 6	Cardiff	Master		
6 s	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am. baq	404	Nov 18	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Canton	Meisner	Siam sh	770	Nov 8	Put back	T. W. Song and Co		
	Clota		Br. baq		Dec 7	Liverpool			
8 s	Corypheus	Ross	Br. baq	295	Dec 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Dartmouth	Eladen	Br. sh	933	Nov 6	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Der West	Pust	N-Ger. sh	542	Nov 23	Vancouver's Isl.	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Foochow	Cld. 5th inst
6 c	Electra	Grant	Br. baq	380	Nov 12	Sydney	J. S. Baron	Chefoo	Early
7 c	Elmstone	Tomlinson	Br. sh	698	Nov 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
1 c	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	N-Ger. sh	1039	Nov 6	Foochow	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Falcon	Linnell	Br. baq	478	Nov 10	Keelung	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
O D	Frederic	Nicolas	Belg. sh	603	Oct 13	Singapore	Borneo Company Limited	Hongkong, &c	
	Gabulia		Br. bg	419	Dec 7	Cardiff	Master		
1 c	Gertrude	Dewar	Br. sh	665	Nov 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
	Glenaras	Roberts	Br. sh	670	Dec 7	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
	Golconda	Marshall	Br. sch	521	Dec 7	Ascension	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
	Harlaw	Phillips	Br. sh	894	Dec 6	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 s	Hohenzollern	Hathage	N-Ge. bk	297	Nov 18	Taiwan-foo	Master	Amoy	Cld. 7th inst
7 s	Hongkong	Jacobsen	N-Ger. bk	214	Nov 28	Hamburg	Wm. Pastau and Co		
G W	Hugo & Otto	Rickert	N-Ger. bk	346	Nov 20	Nagasaki	Siemssen and Co	Yokohama	Cld. 7th inst
1 s	Irene	Behrens	N-Ge. sch	263	Nov 19	Nagasaki	Wm. Pastau and Co	Amoy	Cld. 8th inst
3 s	J. M. Joshua	Hodgeson	Br. sh	1147	Oct 26	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 s	John Eyston	Tough	Br. baq	346	Dec 6	Nagasaki	W. R. Adamson and Co		
O D	June	Nicolas	N-Ge. baq	300	Nov 10	Amoor	Siemssen and Co		
	Lady Louisa	McKellar	Br. bg	542	Dec 7	Swan River	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 p	Laurel	Smith	Br. sh	636	Nov 14	Foochow	Gilman and Co	New York	Immediately
6 s	Mary	Townsend	Br. sh	1139	Nov 19	Foochow	Frazar and Co	Foochow	Early
1 c	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Br. sh	1067	Nov 21	Foochow	Russell and Co		
7 s	Onward	Hewitt	Am. sh	758	Nov 29	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
1 s	Pera	Truelsen	N-Ger. bg	270	Nov 28	Hakodadi	Teige, Nütting and Co		
	Princess of Wales	Sheppard	Br. sh	996	Dec 7	Puget Sound	Jardine Matheson and Co		
2 c	Reyna de los An	Gelos J. Kulcut	Spa. baq	369	Oct 31	Manila	Frazar and Co	Amoy & Manila	Cld. 6th inst
1 p	Sea Queen		Br. sh	377	Aug 22	Put back	Fung Hing		
F W	Selika	Hamwell	N-Ger. bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
2 c	Sir Wm. Wallace	Taylor, N.M.	Br. sh	667	Oct 17	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson and Co	New York	Immediately
1 s	Stat	Ljornstad	Norw. baq	309	Nov 19	Nicolajefsk	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Keelung	Cld. 6th inst
1 s	Velocity	Woolan	Br. baq	409	Nov 18	Keelung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
6 s	Vickenty	Sherman	Rus. sch	83	Dec 2	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
	Virginia	Lo Sucur	Br. baq	512	Dec 7	New York	H. Fogg and Co		
2 s	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br. baq	577	Nov 18	Foochow	Master		

44 VESSELS

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON- NAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
8 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hornumjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
8 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingman	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngaphu	Crood	British barque	545	Harbor Master
O L L	Nimrod	Luther	Powder Hulk	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

SHIPPING IN CHEFOO HARBOUR.

DECEMBER 3, 1868.

FLAG & RIG.	NAME OF VESSEL.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION.	CONSIGNEES.
British str	Nanzing	419	Tulloch	Taku	Shanghai	Holmes, Wadman and Co
do. bg	Anno Porter	238	Davey	Passietto	Pt or Ch	do.
do. do.	Craig Ellachio	226	Bentley	Taku	do.	do.
do. baq	Albert	319	Holkus	Nahodka	Amoy	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. do.	Cotherstone	373	Petersen	Cardiff	Hongkong	do.
do. do.	Blender Wood	534	Gravo	Shanghai	Swatow	do.
do. sh	Golden Flecko	350	Gull	Swatow	do.	do.
do. baq	Don Pedro II	244	Young	Nagasaki	Pt or Ch	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. do.	Richard	353	Ewert	Shanghai	Swatow	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. sch	Spray	255	Hannus	Nagasaki	Pt or Ch	do.
Amer. baq	Arthur	271	Crosby	Tientsin	do.	do.
do. do.	Charley	329	Lancaster	Newchwang	do.	do.
do. do.	Whit Cheer	334	Merry	Foochow	do.	do.
N.-Germ. bg	Amazone	218	Hollstedt	Hongkong	Hongkong	Chinese
do. baq	Aldebaron	302	Mnack	Foochow	Amoy	do.
do. do.	Alma	373	Martin	Shanghai	Swatow	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. sch	Activ	149	Lemmermann	Taiwan-foo	Amoy	Chinese
do. do.	Anna	142	Petersen	Pt or Ch	do.	do.
do. bg	Hector	187	Hasten	Nahodka	Pt or Ch	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. do.	Hieronimus	233	Raben	Shanghai	Hongkong	do.
do. do.	Hermann	214	Theo	Nicolajefsk	Pt or Ch	do.
do. baq	Madras	299	Wupper	Yokohama	Hongkong	Chinese
do. do.	Oberon	282	Schmidt	Swatow	Swatow	do.
do. sch	Caroline	266	Paulsen	Hongkong	Hongkong	do.
do. baq	Costa Rica	306	Wunderlich	Foochow	do.	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. bg	Sophie	221	Ohlsen	Ochotek	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
Norw. sch	Foldin	168	Bruun	Taku	Foochow	do.
British bg	Aurora	227	Lessing	do.	do.	do.
Amer. bg	Sarah	187	Brown	Port May	Pt or Ch	Holmes, Wadman and Co
British baq	Kim Yeang Choon	441	Winn	Ningpo	Amoy	Chinese
Siam sh	Comot	503	Schnoor	Newchwang	Hongkong	do.
do. do.	Cutty Sark	475	Moran	do.	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. baq	Denmark	328	Prongo	Swatow	do.	do.
do. sh	Handy	632	Hansen	Hongkong	do.	Chinese
do. baq	Morning Star	570	Schutt	do.	do.	do.
do. do.	Siamese Crown	540	McKay	do.	do.	do.
do. sh	Shooting Star	618	Muehson	Ningpo	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. baq	Sophia	304	Hansen	Tientsin	do.	do.
do. do.	Telegraph	320	Yessen	Newchwang	do.	Chinese
do. do.	Tye Watt	654	Moyer	Hongkong	do.	do.

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